The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,381.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 33 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,925 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

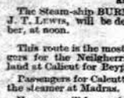
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

[Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.]



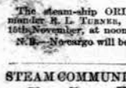
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers Lord Clyde, General Havelock, General Outram, and Tilly.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay ..... Saturday.	Leave	Cochin ..... Friday.
,,	Ratnagherry... Sunday.	,,	Beypore..... Saturday.
,,	Malwan ..... ,,	,,	Calicut ..... ,,
,,	Vingorla..... ,,	,,	Tellicherry... ,,
,,	Goa ..... Monday.	,,	Cannanore... ,,
,,	Carwar ..... ,,	,,	Mangalore. Sunday.
,,	Compta ..... ,,	,,	Compta ..Monday.
,,	Mangalore ..Tuesday.	,,	Carwar ..... ,,
,,	Cannanore..Wednesday.	,,	Goa ..... Tuesday.
,,	Tellicherry ..... ,,	,,	Vingorla..... ,,
,,	Calicut ..... ,,	,,	Ratnagherry Wednesday.
,,	Beypore ..... ,,	,,	Malwan ..... ,,
Arrive	Cochin..... Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay.....Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 8th November, 1869.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every TUESDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Umjuwell,		Malwan,	
Ratnagherry,		Vingorla,	
Gheriapoor,		Goa, Panjim.	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practise his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 4.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bromley Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Brosch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Ale Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle: established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Stations' orders punctually attended to.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS and MUSIC JUST RECEIVED by S. S. BENGAL.

Bradshaw's Continental Guide for October 1869	Rs.	2 4
Gray's Anatomy. (New edition)		17 8
Beale's Life, Force, and Matter		3 8
Wyatt on the formation of Arabic		1 0
Lankester's Vegetable Physiology		1 0
Boys' Own Book. (New edition)		5 6
Tyndall's Natural Philosophy		1 10
Bradley's Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.		1 0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, and Appendix (small edition)		0 8
Ditto (large edition)		1 4
Ditto ditto (handsomely bound)		4 8
Routledge's Coloured Picture Book. (New vol.)		1 10
Aunt Louise's New Toy Book (assorted)	Each.	0 10
Rimmell's Scented Almanac for 1870		0 8
Diseases of Children by Ellis		3 12
Macaulay's Field Fortification. (2 parts, new edition)		7 8
Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower, vol. 2		3 4
Kan 's Metaphysics of Ethics		3 12
Paris Dansant		0 12
Mademoiselle Pouret		0 12
Le Pays de l'or		0 12
La Vie Fantastique		0 6
Play—The Military Billy Taylor		0 6
,, An Old Score		0 6
,, Check Mate		0 6
,, Mrs. Smith		0 6

SONGS AND MUSIC.

Song—Give me a Loving Heart		1 8
,, My Star of Heaven		1 8
,, Wee Snow White		1 8
,, The Maiden at her Wheel		1 8
,, Walking in the Zoo		1 8
,, Just before the Battle, Mother		1 8
,, Just after the Battle, Mother		1 8
,, Dearest, Adieu		1 8
,, Half Mast High		2 0
,, Jessie's Reverie		1 8
,, The Hindoo Girl's Song		1 8
,, Sweet Nightingale, Wait		1 8
Waltz—Vibrations		2 0
,, Promotionen		2 0
,, Disputationen		2 0
,, Freuden Gruss		2 0
,, Alexandre		2 0
,, Deutsche Lieder		2 0
,, Christine Walzer		2 0
Clifton's Maiden Blush		2 0
Hopwood and Crew's Quadrilles for Violin		2 0
Galop Dare : dare Galop		2 0
Chest Expanders (as used by		2 0

Bombay, 9th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., Antony Moss, Yool, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Smith Baillie & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Prassinet Fils et Cie, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the voyage and Home and warm climates.

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
1	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1½	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Globes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival in England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 50 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,200 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastry, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

8th November, 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The *s. s.* BENGAL from Suez has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. DELTA, from Southampton, 9th October.
,, RIPON, from Marseilles, 17th October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, BANGALORE, from Southampton, 2nd October.
,, POONAH, from Marseilles, 10th October.
,, ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 2nd October.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats of same to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Pearce at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or fatally injured, received into the Company's Infirmary, and every attention paid to the animals, as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold and exchanged.

Advertisements to be sent to the "Bombay Gazette" office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

BEG to announce arrival of New Stock for Seasons 69—70, ex MABEL, s. s. MAGDALA and ORISSA.

Purchasers will find a large and choice stock in all Departments for selection.

A detailed list for the guide of Mofussil Residents will shortly appear.

Further shipments daily expected.

In the matter of Act XXVII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PRAJWEEWANDASS HURJEEWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, under the style of PRAJWEEWANDASS HURJEEWANDASS, and in partnership with Hurjeewandass Pranjeewandass, Gopalrao Bulwant, Dowlutrad Hokumchund, Nulchund Mocumchund and Dewchund Hemchund, under the name, style and firm of PRANJEEWANDASS HURGOWANDASS and COMPANY, and in partnership with Hurgowandass Pranjeewandass, Dowlutchund Hokumchund and Gopalrao Bulwant, under the name, style and firm of HURGOWANDASS PRANJEEWANDASS and COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 2-2-1 per cent. will be paid to Creditors (the estate of Pranjeewandass Hurgowandass, individually) whose claims have been admitted on and after FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, on application at the office of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Apollo Street.

J. J. CURNIN,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Trustees.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1869, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 24th day of April, 1868, by order of the Mortgagee, Shaw Dewraz Damjee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mudarbhoy Soobanbhoy Loakray, —all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or premises, erected built and standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at Chuttry Syrung Street, or Nishand Hurnichapada, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 42 feet in breadth and 25 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Nishand Hurnichapada, on or towards the north by public passage, on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Allibhoymahomed.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1869.

TO BE LET, one large commodious and airy BUNGALOW, No. 71, situated at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of J. E. Pigot, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; one, No. 23, at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club House; both lately white-washed and painted. For further information apply to Ms. KESSOWJEE NAIK, at his residence, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 9 A.M., and in the office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

NOTICE.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER. HORIZONTAL. CHRONOMETER. KEYLESS. CHRONOGRAPH.	DRAWING-ROOM. DINING-ROOM. CARRIAGE. CHURCH. HALL AND SHOP.	BRACELETS. BROOCHES. EAR-RINGS. LOCKETS. NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON:

Or, if preferred, to H. S. Kisu & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of A. Davis, late of the firm of Holman, of 40, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome and Co., to whom all communications to be made to the General Manager, A. Davis, 14, Southwark Street, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained free, copies of the publisher of this Journal.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRIZED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to Indian Application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a better pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, Oxford Street, London, W.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL

OF

18, New Bond Street, London,

Diamond Merchant and Jeweller to the Queen,

Begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—On account of numerous engagements, Mr. MANIST, Oculist Optician, will PROLONG his STAY in Bombay. Due notice will appear in the "Bombay Gazette" previous to his leaving.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Yacht Club WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

THOMAS E. TAYLOR,
For Joint Honorary Secretaries.

4th November, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE as our AGENT in Bombay, and his Receipts will be a sufficient acknowledgment for all payments made to our Bombay Office, which will continue in the premises, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

The Power of Attorney to sign our firm granted by us in April, 1868, to our late Agent, Mr. J. M. Carter, is by the above arrangement cancelled and withdrawn.

HOWARD BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 12½ PER CENT (One and three-fourth per cent) will be paid to CREDITORS on this Estate, whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 and 2, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6th November, 1869.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The Slip is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited. (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be held on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business :—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amounts of the unclaimed dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commer-
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } cial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ltd.)

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Nice, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

AUCLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, at No. 1, LANE ADJOINING BYCULLA CLUB.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford the best facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, therefore, will find the usual arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer & Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of materials of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

THOMPSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under the personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Vegetable Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Discount 20 per cent. allowed on all cash purchases over Rs. 10

		Rs.	
James's Phillip Augustus; or, the Brothers in Arms		0	12
——— The Huguenot	...	0	12
——— Henry Masterton; or, The Adventures of a young Cavalier	...	0	12
——— Richelieu; A Tale of France	...	0	12
——— The Jacquerie; or, the Lady and her Page	...	0	12
——— Rose D'Albert: A Romance	...	0	12
——— Mary Anne Pastypool	...	0	12
——— The Gentleman of the Old School	...	0	12
——— Delaware; or, the Ruined Family	...	0	12
——— Castle Dangerous; or, the Ancient Regime	...	0	12
——— De L'Orme;	...	0	12
——— The Castle of Ehrenstein	...	0	12
——— John Marston Hall, or Little Ball of Fire.....	...	0	12
——— Leonora D'Orco: a Historical Romance	...	0	12
——— Margaret Graham	...	0	12
——— Morley Ernstein; or, the Tenants of the Heart	...	0	12
——— Sir Theodore Broughan; or, The Revolt of Ghent...	...	0	12
——— The Huguenot: a Tale of the French Protestants ...	...	0	12
——— Beauchamp; or, the Error	...	0	12
Disraeli's Coningsby; or, the New Generation	...	0	12
——— Ixion; or, the Infernal Marriage	...	0	12
——— Henrietta Temple	...	0	12
——— Tancred; or, The New Crusade...	...	0	12
——— Alroy—Venetia...	Each.	0	12
——— Sybil; or, The Two Nations	...	0	12
——— The Young Duke: a moral Tale though Gay	...	0	12
——— Contarini Fleming: a Psychological Romance	...	0	12
Marryat's The Dog Fiend; or, Snarleyhow	...	0	12
——— Jacob Faithful...	...	0	12
——— The King's Own	...	0	12
——— Newton Forster: or, The Merchant Service	...	0	12
——— Frank Mildmay; or, the Naval Officer	...	0	12
——— Percival Keene	...	0	12
——— The Poacher	...	0	12
——— Valerie: an Autobiography	...	0	12
——— Olla Podrida	...	0	12
——— The Pacha of many Tales	...	0	12
——— Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet	...	0	12
Dumas' Captain Paul	...	0	12
——— Doctor Basilius	...	1	8
——— Memoirs of a Physician, 2 vols.	...	0	12
——— Chicot the Jester	...	1	8
——— Monte Christo, 2 vols.	...	0	12
——— Countess De Charny	...	0	12
——— The Two Captains	...	0	12
——— Woman's War; or Nanon...	...	0	12
——— The Conspirators	...	0	12
——— The Queen's Necklace	...	0	12
——— Chevalier De Maison Rouge	...	0	12
——— The Black Tulip	...	0	12
——— Taking the Bastile, 2 vols...	...	1	8
Lord Lytton's Godolphin	...	0	12
——— Pelham	...	0	12
——— Rienzi	...	0	12
——— Pilgrims of the Rhine	...	0	12
——— Last of the Barons	...	1	8
——— My Novel, 2 vols.	...	0	12
——— Leila, or the Siege of Granada	...	0	12
——— Harold: The last of the Saxon Kings	...	0	12
——— Ernest Maltravers	...	0	12
——— Eugene Aram	...	0	12
——— The Disowned	...	0	12
——— Devereux	...	0	12
——— A Strange Story	...	0	12
Ainsworth's The Flitch of Bacon	...	0	12
——— Auriol; or, the Elixir of Life	...	0	12
——— Saint James's, or the Court of Queen Anne	...	0	12
——— Ovingdean Grange...	...	0	12
——— Jack Sheppard	...	0	12
My Brother's Keeper. By Miss Wetherell	...	0	12
Moods. By Miss Louisa Alcott...	...	0	12
The Royal Favourite. By Mrs. Gore	...	0	12
The Ambassador's Wife...	...	0	12
The Ladder of Life. By Miss Amelia Edwards	...	0	12
Violet: or the Unknown	...	0	12
Zingra the Gipsy. By Miss Annette Maitland	...	0	12
The Heidenmauer: a Legend of the Rhine	...	0	12
The Bravo. By Fenimore Cooper	...	0	12
The Headsman	...	0	12
Satanstoe, or the little Page Manuscripts	...	0	12
Ned Myers. By Cooper...	...	0	12
Oak Openings	...	0	6
Mark's Reef	...	0	6
Jack Tier	...	0	6
The Borderers	...	0	6
Precaution	...	0	6

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	,, 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	,, 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	14	,, 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	,, 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	,, 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair.....	3	,, 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	,, 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped.....	18	,, 24

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Season.....	8½	
BADHAM'S	Zephyr Suiting, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiries for Colabas, Managons, and Freres at Rs. 1,820, 1,425, and 215, respectively, for the 15th December time delivery.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,000	250	all	10 p. ct	Agra Bank	115
20,000	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1530
10,000	500	all	6 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1024
5,200	1,000	all	12 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	9 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,750
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,025
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,365
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	950
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	800
...	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Agrollo Press Co.	8,800
200	2,000	all	37½ do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	90 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,000	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	5,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,150
200	6,000	all	246 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,15)
1000	5,000	2,950	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,000	1,000	50	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	260
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
224	2,000	750	300 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,625

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.5	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109 1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,160
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90 p. a	Alliance Spinning	1,675
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
100	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	2,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	2,000
250	2,500	all	15 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,370
2,000	1,000	all	30	Manockji Petit's	710
500	2,500	all	...	Oriental Spinning	1,370
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
4,000	50	all	6pc.	Mechanics' B'd'g's Co.	93
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	200

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	50 Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	50
25	131 ...	Do. China	51
200	32 Sept. '67	B'bay Tele & B'kg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
200	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	5
250	...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
250	45 May '67	Hong Kong Bank	12
100	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes		,, 10-4
Carolus		,, 200
Mexican Dollars		,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces		,, 202
Bar Silver		,, 10-6 1
Gold Leaf		,, 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		
Ditto		

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 6th November, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscription on account of new Capital	9,62,700
General Treasury Balance	34,61,315
Deposits at Head Office	2,03,74,994
Deposits at Branches	19,70,970
Bank Post Bills outstanding	1,64,973
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	5,82,449
	Rs. 3,26,46,677

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	36,79,307
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,62,700
Credit Accounts at do. on do. Securities	5,54,081
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	15,35,047
Dead Stock	51,25,432
Less written off	4,67,083
	20,000
	4,47,083
Stamps	6,483
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	16,41,345
Overdrafts	5,263
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,35,68,595
Do. at Branches	52,05,394
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	8,87,235
	Rs. 3,26,46,677

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Dunbar, Lieutenant, 1-21st Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Ireland.
James, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Johnstone, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Alleyne, Assistant-Surgeon, Bombay Establishment, on sick leave, from England.
Eyre, Ensign, 86th Regiment, to join, from England.
Allen, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Elliott, Paymaster, 1st Royals, to join, from England.
Browne, Ensign, 86th Regiment, to join, from England.
Bunge, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Budge, Ensign, 2-10th Regiment, to join from England.
Crane, Captain, 2-60th Rifles, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Cassidy, Paymaster, 18th Hussars, to join, from England.
Short, Major, Staff, on leave, from Sattara.
Pirie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Jones, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Rose, Surgeon, Bombay Establishment, on sick leave, from England.
Strutt, Captain, 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.
Mannock, Captain, 18th Hussars, to join, from England.
Singleton, Ensign, 19th Regiment, to join, from England.
Barnes, Major, Superintendent of Police B. B. & C. I. Railway, to join, from England.
Welch, Lieut.-Colonel, 109th Regiment, to join, from England.
Pemberton, M.D., Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Establishment, on duty, from England.
Bax, Lieutenant, Bengal Lancers, to join, from England.
Jameson, Surgeon Major, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, N. W. Provinces, to join, from England.
Hutchinson, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, on duty, from England.
Salkeld, Captain, Bengal Infantry, to join from England.
Olivant, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Gordon, Colonel, Bengal Army, to join, from England.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Symonds, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.
Bouklerson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, to England.
Langston, Lieutenant-Colonel, retired, to Europe.
Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Ootacamund.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General T. Addison, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 8th November, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, to appear before the General Examination Committee:—

86th Regiment.—Lieut. Jones, for 9 days, from 7th instant, on station leave.

23rd Regiment N. L. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant Watling, for 10 days, from 9th instant, on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 6th November, 1869.

Staff Assistant Surgeon D. L. Alden is posted to the Presidency Circle for general duty.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order.—Dated 22nd October 1869, making the following arrangements in the 30th Regiment N. I. or Jacob's Rifles, with effect from the 21st idem:—

Captain R. R. Woodhouse, officiating Quarter Master, to officiate as Wing officer, and Lieutenant W. J. Morse, 2nd Wing ubaltern, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to their respective duties.

40th Foot.—Regimental order, dated 16th October 1869, appointing Lieutenant (Local Captain) DeR. F. Wooldridge, Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from 16th idem, vice Lieutenant Smith.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th October 1869.

Surgeon A. R. Waghorn is appointed to the medical charge of the 3rd Native Infantry at Peshawur and directed to join on the expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Captain R. Soames, to remain at Simla, from the 16th September to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Riding Master F. Moore, to Mussoorie, from the 12th October to the 12th November, on medical certificate.

7th Hussars.—Cornet C. L. Reade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to app ar before a medical board.

64th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Major and (Local Lieutenant Colonel) P. A. Morse, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 16th October to the 29th November, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. W. Whitworth, to Dug-hais, from the 14 h October to the 10th November, on urgent private affairs.

Ensign S. Waters, to Bombay, for six months, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

86th Foot.—Lieutenant F. B. C. Daubeny, to remain at Bombay, from the 1st to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

58th Foot.—Ensign C. B. R. Tronp, to remain at Simla, from the 1st to the 30th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant G. L. M'L Farmer, to remain at Simla, from the 15th to the 31st October, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

76th Foot.—Colonel H. G. Brewster, Commanding, to England, from date of embarkation, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

88th Foot.—Lieutenant H. G. Bowen, to Bombay, from the 29th October to the 20th November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

102nd Foot.—Lieutenant G. T. Beasley, to Kamptee, from the 1 th November 1869 to the 10th Febuary 1870, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Wood, to Nynee Tal, from the 2nd June to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Major F. J. Stephenson, (2nd in Command, 7th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation on furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Major E. P. Lloyd, to Calcutta and Assam, on private affairs, from the 31st October to the 31st December, in extension.

Major R. O. H. Forbes, to Calcutta, from the 9th April to the 20th June, on private affairs.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. B. Hill, to remain at Simla, from the 16th October to the 15th December, on medical certificate.

8th Native Infantry.—Captain D. J. Stewart, to Bombay, from the 2nd to the 31st October, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1868.

Invalid Establishment.—Major J. H. Blanshard, to Bombay, for one month, from the 1st December, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th October, 1869.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1048 of the 13th October 1869, the following postings of Officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department will take effect from the date of Mr. W. G. Romaine assuming charge of the Office of Judge Advocate General in India:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Young, Deputy Judge Advocate, from the Presidency Division and Eastern Frontier District, to the Lahore Division.

Major J. G. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate, from the Lahore Division, to the Presidency Division and Eastern Frontier District.

Major G. Nedham to continue to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate in the Presidency Division and Eastern Frontier District.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant H. F. Philipotts to be Captain, from the 1st October 1869.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant H. F. Gifford to be Captain, from the 23rd October 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

92nd Foot.—Captain A. F. Mackay to be Interpreter, vice Captain Williams, late 64th Native Infantry, deceased. Dated 30th October 1869.

13th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant D. H. Thompson, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Pennington, who vacates on promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 22nd October 1869.

41st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Browne, Staff Corps, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 14th Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Wemyss, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 22nd October 1869.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. of the 4th instant, the following medical officers are detailed for duty with troops proceeding to England, via Bombay, during the cold season:—

Assistant Surgeon S. Fuller, 4th Hussars.
Assistant Surgeon J. Atkinson, 1st Battn, 3rd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon G. W. Darroll, 1st Battn. 11th Foot.
Surgeon W. H. Price, 1st Battn. 14th Foot.
Asst. Surgeon J. Murray, M. B., 93rd Foot.
Asst. Surgeon T. M. Kirkwood, 102nd Foot.
Staff Asst. Surgeon S. Doak, M. D., Medical Department.
Staff Asst. Surgeon, T. G. Bolster, M. D., Medical Department.
Staff Asst. Surgeon E. F. Boult, Medical Department.
Staff Asst. Surgeon W. Jay, Medical Department.
Staff Asst. Surgeon C. Smith, Medical Department.
Staff Asst Surgeon W. Hillman, Medical Department.
Staff Asst. Surgeon R. C. C. Hickson, Medical Department.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

11th Foot.—Major T. B. Tuite, 1st Battalion.
11th Foot.—Captain E. L. Street, 1st Battalion.
11th Foot.—Lieutenant C. E. Lang, 2nd Battalion.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the names of the undermentioned Officers are to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments published in G. O. C. C. of the 4th instant, p. 459:—

Lieutenant G. H. Wilson, 26th Foot.
Lieutenant L. L. Spottiswoode, 107th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 4th instant:—

2nd Captain G. F. Blackwood, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant J. W. Ottley, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant J. L. Macpherson, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers.
Cornet W. Heimbrekker, 7th Hussars.
Ensign A. K. Macpherson, 1st Battalion 6th Foot.
Lieutenant W. B. Wade, 26th Foot.
Ensign E. M. Dougherty, 25th Foot.
Lieutenant F. Barnston, 55th Foot.
Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 79th Foot.
Captain E. A. Illingworth, 85th Foot.
Lieutenant R. F. Darrail, 92nd Foot.
Lieutenant G. F. F. Byng, 105th Foot.
Lieutenant A. J. Stead, General List, Infantry.
Assistant Surgeon K. M. Downie, M. B., and Assistant Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, Indian Medical Service.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

[Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 2.]

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil service at your Presidency in the following order:—

Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham.
,, Gordon Thomson Mackenzie.
,, William Alexander Willock.
,, Lewis Moore.
,, Frederick Augustus Nicholson.

Captain G. A. Philpps, Master Attendant, Tuticorin, leave for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe.

Mr. William Robinson, C.S.I., Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, to act as First Member, during the absence of Mr. Sim on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward George Robert Fane, Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, to act as Second Member, during the employment of the Honourable G. S. Forbes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. George Thornhill to act as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Fane on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Thomas Blair to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, until further orders.

Lieutenant George Henry Tillard, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police in Trichinopoly.

Mr. Harry Thornton Ross, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, in Godavery District.

Mr. Charles Powell, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, in Nellore.

Mr. William James Augustus Sullivan to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class in Karnool.

Mr. James G. B. Brockman, to be Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in Bellary.

Captain Edward Montgomery Mason, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, in Cuddapah.

Mr. John Ewart Boyd, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, to be a Sub-Collector in the District of Salem, his jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with the Survey and Settlement.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Henry Nott, of the 2nd Class, to be a Brigadier-General of the 1st Class.

Colonel Andrew Macintire, C.B., of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be a Brigadier-General, 2nd Class.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Lieutenant John Curteis Paske to be Captain, vice Crewe, deceased. Date of Commission 25th October 1869.

Mr. William Hope Baillie, is admitted as an Assistant Surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£9 10s. 0d. to £9 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£9 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Havre	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		5 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	M. Elphinstone (s).	Dupuy	Goa, November 5.
	Bengal (s).	Hector	Suez, October 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Thetis	Giron	Point de Galle.
	Tirrell	Morgan	Moulmein.
	Anguil Jurien	Baudovin	Pondicherry.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.
	Tapjee (s)	Drewitz	Catch.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

The ship Faize Allum, Kneen, to Singapore and Bangkok, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 3 Arratoon Apear (s)....Gardner.....Hongkong, Oct. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Ganges	.....	.....
	Marmion	.....	.....
	Lord of the Isles	.....	.....
	Agatha	.....	.....

Passengers per steamer Arratoon Apear, from Hongkong—Miss Gardner.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 5h. 31m. 10s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on November 6.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·807 inches.
Temperature of the Air	80·3 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7 ,,
Dew Point	63·3 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·640 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted=1)	1·2 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	89·3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74·6 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, NE, NNW, N.
Movement in 24 hours	284 miles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DRACUP—November 7th, at Bombay, Johanna, the beloved wife of Mr. William Dracup, aged 43 years, leaving a large family to bemoan her irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BEVILLE—October 2nd, at Fittnfield, Herefordshire, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Beville, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MORRISS—October 24th, at Agra Villa, Lee, Kent, the wife of Edward Morries, Esq., of a son.

NEWPORT—October 7th, at Courtfield, Charlton Kings, the wife of Major, W. H. Newport, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

TAPP—October 7th, at Cheltenham, the wife of Colonel J. H. Tapp, late 23rd L. I., Madras Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CODRINGTON—ATTCHISON—At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., to Catharine, widow of the late Admiral Aitchison, of Shrubs Hill, Lyndhurst, and daughter of the late H. C. Compton, Esq., of Manor House, Lyndhurst.

CUNNINGHAM—HANNAY—October 7th, at Kingsmuir House, Fifeshire, Dr. R. W. Cunningham, H. M.'s Bengal Army, residency surg., Godeypore, Rajpootana, to Robina, daughter of the late G. F. Hannay, Esq., of Kingsmuir.

SCOTT—MORRIS—October 6th, at Brechin, Forfarshire, the Rev. John Hubert Scott, curate of Burbadge, Leicestershire, to Caroline, daughter of the late W. R. Morris, Bombay Civil Service.

SMALLEY—DAVIDSON—October 9th, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Henry Smalley, Esq., Capt. Royal Madras Engineers of E. Smalley, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, to Emmeline Matilda, daughter of Thos. Davidson, Esq., M.D., Oxon, of Shaftesbury House, Bayswater.

WRIGHT—BROUGHTON—October 12th, at 5 Playfair Terrace, St. Andrew's, by the Rev. A. K. Boyd, D.D., Daniel Wright, M.A., M.D., of H. M.'s Indian Medical Service, to Cecilia Anne second daughter of the late Captain Bryan Broughton, R.E.I.G.S.

DEATHS.

BAZALGETTE—September 24th, on his way home from India, between Suez and Alexandria, Captain S. A. Bazalgette, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery.

ROBERTSON—October 8th, at Worthing, Major Roderick Robertson, late of the Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WHITE—At Park Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. Edmund H. White, of a son.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

AS VARIOUS rumours are current respecting the new relations which have been established between the Government of Bombay and the Hubshee, the public will be interested in learning the facts. For a considerable period the Hubshee has, at different times, committed diverse acts of flagrant injustice, not only seizing and imprisoning British subjects, who were held fast until released by the paramount power, but he has perpetrated more than one act of cruelty, proof whereof has been forthcoming, and he is, on good grounds, suspected of crimes, although legal proof is not attainable. On four occasions the Government, through some of its higher administrative officials, have warned the Nawab that such conduct could not be permitted with impunity; and as solemn warnings were fruitless the Government determined on stronger measures. It was resolved to appoint, for the first time, a Political Agent at the court of the Nawab, and Mr. George Larcom, formerly in the Queen's service, known as an enterprising traveller, and lately in charge of a police force, was selected for the post. He steamed down to Jinjeera ten days ago, in the May Frere, having with him a body of sepoy infantry. Arrived at Jinjeera he landed and encamped his men on the mainland, and duly presented his credentials in durbar. The Hubshee was informed that as he seemed unable to administer justice and disregarded warnings, the whole of the judicial and criminal business of his State should be placed in charge of the Political Agent. This communication probably surprised him, for the secret was well kept, and Mr. Larcom took possession of his new appointment without any sort of opposition. He may be able to do a great deal of good, and prevent, among other things, a conflict among the many sons and relatives of the Hubshee for the possession of power at his death.

WILLIAM GIDSON, a gunner in the Royal Artillery at Madras, who killed a comrade recently with a knife, has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

FROM the "Sind News," we learn that Captain Gillespie has been appointed Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpore, vice Colonel Dunsterville, transferred to Kurrachee.

A STRIKING comment on the present working of the Indo-European Telegraph is afforded by the telegrams we received from Reuter's agent yesterday. One is dated the 13th, one the 14th, and another the 16th October; the mail, which also arrived yesterday, brought letters and papers of the 15th.

THE WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

RECOVERY OF MAILS AND VALUABLES.

By the mail steamer Bengal, which arrived yesterday [illegible] to recover the mails and cargo of the Carnatic. An additional diver (from Commodore Heath's flagship the Forte) came out from Suez with the Bengal and was landed at the wreck. The Bengal anchored close to the reef; the weather as the time was quiet, the sea calm and clear. Captain Grant, who is superintending the diving operations, was on board the Bengal, and reported that though the divers had not yet got into the bullion room—owing perhaps to the strained condition of the wreck—he was confident they would be able to gain access and recover the specie. As it was, they had been below on the previous day and got up a box containing valuables to the extent of about £4,000. They had also recovered a good portion of the mails, and Captain Grant handed these over to Mr. Ham, the officer in charge of the mails on board the Bengal. There were in all twelve bags containing about 12,000 letters. When the Carnatic struck, the letters had been lying loose for the sorting, but Mr. Ham—who was the officer in charge also on that occasion—fortunately at once put them all in packets and tied them firmly together. The result is that the letters recovered are for the most part in good condition, and the lucky—or shall we say unlucky—owners will doubtless yet have the pleasure of reading them. Those on the outside of the packets have been rather steeped and may require some chemical solution applied to them; but Mr. Ham has had the packets unfastened and all the letters dried, and about two-thirds of them, some 8,000 letters, are in good condition and have the addresses quite legible. They will be delivered as soon as they are ready, those for Bombay probably to-day. Possibly some of our readers who may wish to make the most of an illegible "chittie" may place some value on the receipt used by the London General Post Offices for restoring letters damaged by sea-water; and so we re publish it. It is as follows:—

"To restore a letter damaged by sea-water, it should be brushed lightly over with diluted muriatic acid of the strength as usually sold. As soon as the paper is thoroughly damped, it must again be brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginate of potash, when immediately the writing appears in Prussian blue. In this latter operation, plenty of the liquid should be employed, and care must be taken that the brush be not used so roughly as to tear the surface of the letter. The letter should then be washed in a basin of clean water, and dried, first between the folds of blotting paper, and subsequently by holding it before a fire, when the letter is fit for the counting house The letter can be carefully sized with isinglass before being filled. If the paper is much rotted, the operation requires care, and should not be done until a notarial or photographic copy has been taken. A little of the solution of the red ferruginate of potash may be added to the yellow, as in some cases it would render the colour more complex."

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GILLESPIE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE case against Captain Gillespie was investigated by the magistrate of Kurrachee on the 1st and 2nd instant. Captain Gillespie was arraigned under Sections 323-325 of the Penal Code, for having caused hurt, or grievous hurt, to a girl named Mahree. The magistrate before entering into the case decided to have the hearing in a closed court. The reasons and necessity of this were apparent: it will be remembered the advantage taken by the local press in publishing correspondence shown to them on the distinct understanding that it was merely to prove that justice was not to be impeded in consequence of the position of the accused, and not for publication—the details of the case being such as to be unfit for publication, and the publication of an *ex parte* statement likely to be most prejudicial to the accused. The evidence entirely rested on the opinion of the medical witnesses as to the nature and cause of injury. Four medical men were examined, and proved beyond doubt that the death of the girl was not caused by the application of any unusual force, but in consequence of the preternatural laxity of the girl's system: they one and all attributed her death to pure misadventure.

Though of course the evidence of the natives was trustworthy only as far as it corroborated that of the medical men, in it itself showed the girl was of such an age that there was no reason to apprehend any danger from intercourse with her and that she was a consenting party.

The statement made by the native women as to the girl's age was confirmed by evidence ably elicited by the magistrate in severe cross-examination. The magistrate after a full and lengthy enquiry acquitted Captain Gillespie.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, 13TH OCT.

THE Ameer of Bokhara has asked the assistance of Russia against Shere Ameer Ali Khan, has paid his tribute, and sent his son to St. Petersburg to secure his succession.

The Spanish Government are concentrating troops to attack the insurgents at Velencia.

The following is the result of Middlepark stakes:—

Frivolity.....1st.
Shire .....2nd.

LONDON, 14TH OCT.

The condition of Lord Derby is considered precarious.

There is an opposition to the appointment of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of Exeter.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Constantinople.

NEW YORK, 13TH OCT.

The Republicans have carried the election in Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Ohio.

LONDON, 16TH OCT.

The Vice-Chancellor yesterday dismissed with costs the petition for winding up the European Assurance Society, considering the insolvency of the company not sufficiently made out.

The *Times* in an article to-day says that irrigation and the construction of railways is the true preventive against a famine in India.

Lord Derby's condition is not improved.

The Cortes have suspended the sessions until they are summoned again.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, 25TH OCT.

A Fenian amnesty demonstration took place yesterday in Hyde Park, but all passed off quietly.

Mr. Layard displaces Sir J. Crampton as British Minister at Madrid, and Mr. Ayrton succeeds Mr. Layard as Chief Commissioner of Works.

Advices from Paris state that the prefect of police has issued an order warning citizens against assembling in the streets to-morrow.

THE SECOND PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

THE following telegrams from Major Champain to the local Government were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"Noon, November 3rd.—After two very severe gales yesterday the weather moderated. It is now quite calm and clear. We are paying out well. Four hundred and eighty miles submerged and only thirty remain to reach Bushire. The cable tests perfectly."

"3rd Nov., 4 P. M.—Off Bushire. Main cable completed. Shore end to-morrow. Tests perfect."

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 15TH OCTOBER.

THE National Education League is not likely to accomplish anything great under the leadership of Mr. Dixon and Professor Fawcett. Mr. Fawcett in particular has not a position either in the House or the country that justifies him in giving himself the airs of a tribune of the people to whom the leaders of political parties look for instruction and guidance in gauging the temper of the nation. Yet, to hear him talk, one would suppose he was a missionary sent to Parliament to educate even Liberal statesmen in a knowledge of what the people really want. Could anything, for instance, be more absurd in its tone of condescension than the way in which he spoke of Mr. Gladstone to the Leaguers at Birmingham? "It is," he said, "the privilege of the people to be governed at present by a Prime Minister who is ever ready to be instructed by the intelligently-expressed public opinion of the country; and, if Mr. Gladstone has not made up his mind on the educational question yet, nothing is so likely to give clearness and distinctiveness of view and firmness of resolution as the expression of opinion [illegible] unsectarian, compulsory, national education." The exceptionally good paper read by Mr. Auberon Herbert at a previous meeting of the League expressed in much more moderate and conciliatory language the convictions of earnest Liberals, that the present denominational and voluntary system ought to be supplemented, not suppressed, by national unsectarian schools, and that where such schools are established and supported by local rates, parents should be compelled to let their children attend. It is certain

BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD.—We learn from a correspondent that a bad type of fever has prevailed at Ahmedabad.

DR. BÜHLER.—We learn that Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector, has proceeded on an official tour to Ahmedabad.

COLONEL ANDERSON.—A native paper says that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattyawar, intends shortly to proceed to England on leave.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon last, a boat, laden with salt, belonging to Toobeydas Cullianjee, sank off Moody Bay. A quantity of the salt was saved with some difficulty.

MR. CHARLES KEATING, Superintendent of the Kurrachee Telegraph Station, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the period of twelve months.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—On Friday last a Hindoo woman named Cassee fell from the second storey of a house in the Bhendy Bazar road and was severely hurt. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A SEA CASE.—At the Port Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, John Hilton, a seaman of the British ship Princess, was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, Captain Cottier, sailed yesterday, with the following passengers for Kurrachee:—Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and 16 deck passengers.

THE S. S. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Captain Dupuy, from Goa, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Quadros and 2 children, Mr. W. Salmon, Mr. Harin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Castaline, 161 deck passengers, 5 children, and 4 infants.

CHARGE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mr. Narayen Wasudewjee yesterday appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against one Govind Dadajee, charging him with furiously driving his buggy on the 3rd inst. on the Parell Road.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Sholapore collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th October, we learn that the weather was good. Standing crops looked healthy at present. Rain fell more or less in almost all the villages. The state of public health was good. Fever and cattle disease prevailed in a few of the talookas.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The *Rast Goftar* learns that Dr. Hunter, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, has strongly recommended to Government the advisability of opening a class in connection with the College, for teaching native females the profession of midwifery. A similar recommendation, says the same paper, has been made by Dr. Beatty.

THEFT FROM A SPINNING COMPANY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ali Bunnoo and Mahomed Ali were charged with stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company. The prisoners were apprehended by a police peon while abstracting cotton from carts passing along the Breach Candy road. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to be imprisoned for a fortnight.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER NOWSAREE MADRESSA.—We learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., has presented a five per cent. promissory note for Rs. 500 to the Cowasjee Jehanghier Nowsaree College, with a request that the interest accruing therefrom may be used for imparting religious education to the students of the school. This amount has been given by Mr. Cowasjee to commemorate the friendship existing between himself and the late Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Patell.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Bazaar Gate Street touching the death of a Hindoo broker named Cullianjee Bhimjee. On Sunday afternoon deceased was seen well. About 9 o'clock he was taken suddenly ill, and complained of a pain in the stomach. He soon after became insensible. Dr. Byramjee Nowrowjee, who attended the deceased, applied all the remedies, but to no avail. The man died on the following morning about one o'clock. The jury came to the conclusion that death had resulted from natural causes.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—From a report submitted to Government by the Collector of Poona, we see that during the fortnight ending 31st October the fall of rain was generally good throughout the collectorate, though slight in the Indapoor talooka. The khureef and rubbee crops were generally in good condition, though in some villages of talooka Mawul and petta Moolsee the dry crops of rice slightly suffered in consequence of excess of rain. Locusts have appeared in some few villages in the Joonere, Kheir, and Haveilly talookas, but fortunately has not occasioned much damage. Sowing of rubbee crops had been commenced in talooka Mawul and petta Oomergaon. The health both of men and cattle throughout the collectorate was generally good.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS *via* THE CAPE.—The Malabar, Captain Pearce, arrived at Bombay from London (of date 28th July) on Saturday last, with the following officers, to join their regiments in India:—Captain T.G. Emage, 1st Fusiliers, wife, and European servant; Captain T. A. S. Mannock, 18th Hussars; Captain C. D. St Croix, 2nd Regiment; Lieut. J. Dunbar, 1st Fusiliers, wife, child, and European servant; Ensign A. G. Bridge, 10th Foot, and wife; Ensign W. G. Brown, 36th Foot; Ensign H. M. Stapleton, 19th Foot; Ensign J. S. Collins, 2nd Foot; Captain A. T. Morrison, 2nd Foot; Ensign G. S. Eyre, 36th Foot; Cornet R. H. Hicks, 3rd Hussars; Cornet G. E. Rogers, 3rd Hussars; Major L. Cassidy, Paymaster 18th Hussars, wife and family; Captain G. E. Elliott, 1st Foot, wife, family and European servant; and Surgeon C. Ross, Bombay army, wife and child. The Malabar also brings the following other passengers:—Mrs. and two Misses Chapman; Mrs. Hollins and child; Messrs. T. H. Loudon, A. H.L. Rogers, W. B. McBean, — Bunting, — Hisk, and — Eamsett. The Malabar spoke the following vessels from or for India:—City of Lucknow, Glasgow to Calcutta; St. Fillian, Bombay to Singapore; Belengton, Calcutta to Singapore; and the Newcastle, London to Calcutta.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Poona for Mahableshwur last Friday evening.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 8.

IT appears to be quite fixed that H.M. 8th Regiment should leave Poona on the 16th instant, for Nusseerabad. We regret this decision and cannot understand on what grounds it has been made. The prospects, as far as regards the famine, are a shade brighter than they were last year: still there must be great risk incurred in marching this fine, fresh, healthy body of men through Rajpootana, where the people are so reduced in strength and numbers by famine and disease.—*Ibid.*

IT gives us much pleasure to announce, and we are sure that we shall give much pleasure by the announcement, that Brigadier-General Addison is to retain the Poona Brigade. Brigadier-General Domville, of the Belgaum Brigade, who was ordered home with his battery, has effected an exchange, and remains in India, remaining here he continues to command the Belgaum Brigade for the full period. We shall, therefore, have General Addison in Poona as long at least as General Domville remains in Belgaum.—*Ibid.*

THE MAIL ROBBERY.—With reference to the mail robbery reported in our last, we understand that the better portion of the mails have been recovered by the amildar of the districts and forwarded on to Bangalore for disposal. The local authorities on receiving information of the robbery at once took steps in the matter, and the superintendent of the Bangalore division, Major Pearse, will proceed to the spot, a few miles beyond Seerah, to investigate personally into the circumstances of this daring robbery. It is to be hoped that he will meet with success.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 4.

SAFETY OF THE RED JACKET.

FROM the home papers received yesterday, all doubt is removed as to the safety of the Red Jacket, Captain Tate, which left Cardiff on the 8th September for Bombay. The captain of the Gem of the Seas has reported that he spoke the Red Jacket on the 15th Sept., in 49 N., long. 7 W., at which time all on board were well. The only damage the vessel had then sustained was the loss of her maintop-sail yard. The owners of the Red Jacket had been to Exmouth, and seen the wreckage washed ashore there, and state that it did not belong to the Red Jacket. So we may expect her all safe to Bombay.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH NOVEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Ranoo Bannoo was convicted of gaming in a public place and fined five rupees.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Khundoo Canoo, a cartman, was charged with driving his cart on the Tardeo Road in a rash and negligent manner and was, on conviction, fined three rupees.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 11-39 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Somayah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 24th October, 4-30 P.M.; via Russia, 31st October, 11-40 A.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th, 16th, 19th, and 20th October.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 45	0 15
,, Calcutta	3 3	0 20
,, Madras	3 25	0 25

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowseedass Chethurbujdoolass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Coonoopurtha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Deesookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For David Reid Opda, from Rhye.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POST OFFICE.

MAJOR G. BATTYE, Post Master General, Bombay, in his report for the past year to the Director General of Post Offices for India, dated 30th September, says—

"SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Post Office in the Bombay Circle during the official year of 1868-69. The two events which have occurred during the year in this division requiring particular mention, are the introduction of sea-sorting on board the P. and O. Company's steamers at the commencement, and the burning of the Bombay Post Office at the close, of the year under review. The arrangements for sorting the Overland Mails for India on board the P. and O. steamers between Suez and Bombay were first carried into effect with the mails leaving Suez on the 21st June 1868. The plan has worked well and given general satisfaction, and but few complaints of mistakes have been made against the establishment. The work devolving on the sea-sorters consists in the sorting of newspapers and paid correspondence only, but it is as much as they can do to get this in the time available. Letters for ticket-holders in Calcutta are now also sorted at sea in the same manner as those for Bombay.

"The destruction of the Bombay Post Office by fire on the 1st March 1869 has occasioned great anxiety and extra labour to all concerned. In connection with the disaster I would wish to bring to your favourable notice the conduct of all the clerks attached to my own as well as to the Bombay Post Office, who have all worked hard to repair the effects. Of Mr. Stuart and of Mr. Gunputrao Raghoba, my head assistant, I cannot speak too highly. It is owing entirely to these two gentlemen that the results of such a disaster have not been more felt by the department and by the public in general than they have.

"In August 1868 railway sorting was introduced as an experimental measure on the N. E. Line. At the commencement only the letters found in the letter-boxes at the several stations were sorted in the train, but as experience was gained the letters from the Post Offices on the line were also taken in hand and sorted. Owing to the limited time available for transit between Nagpore and Jubbulpore the travelling post office also made up packets for and received packets from Jubbulpore and the Jubbulpore railway carriage.

"For the better performance of the work the North East Line was divided into five sections—Bombay to Nassick, Nassick to Bhosawul, Bhosawul to Khundwa, Bhosawul to Budnaira, Budnaira to Nagpore—each section having three clerks and packers attached to it. The arrangement having worked well its adoption was in February last (1869) recommended for the South East Line.

"Since 1st January 1869, the rate of payment for special trains has been reduced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3-8 per mile. The cost of repairs to the conveyances of the local service in Bombay under the contract system being found to form a large item of expenditure in the accounts of the Bombay Post Office, averaging Rs. 221 per mensem, a workshop under departmental management, at a cost of Rs. 105 per mensem, was opened experimentally for one year on the 16th November, 1868, the result of which will appear in my next annual report."

A deal of statistical information follows, from which we learn that during the year 1868-69 there were 67 imperial and 9 district post offices opened. The number opened in the preceding year was 178 imperial and 7 district. During the year there were 566 post offices of all classes in the Bombay postal circle. During the past year there had been an increase in the number of highway robberies of mails over the number in the previous year. Nine cases occurred in the native states of Kattiawar, one in the Bhore State, and two in the Ahmedabad collectorate. Of the nine cases in Kattiawar, two were mere instances of attacks and attempts at robbery. In seven cases the Political Agent fined the native states in which the robberies were committed. In the two cases which occurred in British territory enquiries had been unsuccessful; and as regards the robbery in the Bhore State the Bombay Government will be addressed to recover the value of the stolen property. In eight cases the mails were partly recovered, and in two instances wholly lost.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The imperial finances are in a troubled state, and we are threatened with a second call from the Licence Tax Collector. Very few, of course, can afford to give money away to be wasted in the way usually done by Government; and very few tax-payers have the handling of Government money. Now, Sir, as we have already paid our yearly quota towards the State expenditure, and the disbursers of the Government cash have not been careful to keep within bounds, I think the best thing Government can do is to stop all increase of salaries until the deficit is made up. Let incumbents promoted to new appointments continue to serve on the salaries of their old appointments and let the difference go to wipe off the threatened tax.

ONE INTERESTED.

[This, we fear, would be to remedy one injustice by doing another.]

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—3RD NOV.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

COOVERBAEE, WIDOW OF DADABHOY CANJEE, DECEASED, *vs.* BHIMJEE SORABJEE AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakil, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were unrepresented.

The action was to recover Rs. 638-13-3 under the following circumstances:—It appears that the defendants were the executors of the will of a deceased relative of the plaintiff, and were authorized to distribute moneys according to a memorandum. Plaintiff under that memo. received a cheque which all the defendants signed, but the first defendant afterwards objected to the payment, saying that he signed it under a mistake, and that plaintiff was not entitled to the amount.

The Court on the evidence gave verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and certified his advocate's costs, Rs. 34.

JEHANGHIER SHAPOORJEE *vs.* R. G. EDWARD.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thacker for the defendant.

The action was to recover Rs. 896-9-4, being the amount of goods sold and delivered to defendant, a contractor, as per two bills, dated respectively the 9th and 30th June last. Mr. Thacker admitted the debt, but asked the Court that the same be made payable by instalments. Mr. Nusserwanjee opposed the application and requested that a speedy execution be issued against the defendant. The Court entered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount, payable by Rs. 150 per month.

HAJEE ABDOOLA NOOR MAHOMED *v.* JOONUS HAROON.

Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, for the plaintiff.

The action was to recover Rs. 168-12, being the amount due by defendant to plaintiff, for the former having kept his palkimar at latter's bunder at Sawree from 16th March 1868 to 30th April 1869. The defendant did not appear. The Judge gave verdict for the plaintiff for the amount.

A similar action was filed against the defendant by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 467-8. The Court gave verdict for the plaintiff.

WHEN Talleyrand was in New York in 1794 he had occasion to pass the house of Alexander Hamilton late at night and early in the morning, and always saw a light in that statesman's study. "I have," said Talleyrand to a friend, "been one of the wonders of the world—a man who has made the fortune of a nation toiling all night to support his family." Were the famous diplomatist alive he might find additional reason for astonishment in hearing that a member of the United States Cabinet, and one who had borne a prominent part in restoring the Union, had in lodging said, "My chief regret is that I leave my family paupers." It is satisfactory to learn that the family of the late Secretary of War, General Rawlins, has been amply provided for.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE UMBALLA DIVORCE CASE.

(*Punjab Times*, Nov. 2.)

THE case of Gordon *versus* Gordon and Lord William Hay comes on for final hearing in the Court of the Additional Commissioner, Umballa, on the 9th November. Mr. Jarding, barrister-at-law, appears for the appellant, Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Scarlett for Mrs. Gordon, the respondent. The co-respondent appears to be unrepresented. The misconduct ascribed to the respondent is said to have been committed about ten years ago. The question will, we hear, be raised whether the provisions of the recent Divorce Act can be held to apply to the case at all. It is a matter of surprise that the Chief Court was not resorted to, considering that the case is the first of its kind and involves the interpretation of a new and difficult Act.

VIZIANAGRAM RACES.—1ST DAY.

DERBY:—
Emerald 1
Leger 2
Zouave 3
SOOBYA PURSE:—
Grandmaster.

INDIAN ITEMS.

ENGLISH letters by the mail just in, and from parties unquestionably well-informed, state that at the Horse Guards it is affirmed positively that Lord Napier of Magdala succeeds Sir William Mansfield.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 4.

DAVE CARSON and his troupe, having contrived "to get the key," gave entertainments last evening and on Tuesday in the Hussars Theatre. They had fair houses, and sent their patrons home well pleased with what they had seen and heard. Mr. Carson's last performance in Umballa comes off this evening.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to hear that H. M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders have recently suffered much from sickness. Within the last week or so the corps has had 80 men in hospital chiefly from fever, and a large number attending for medical relief. It is proposed to put the regiment into camp some few miles from Jullundur, and the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief to the expedient has been applied for.—*Ibid.*

IF Mr. Kindersley goes to the High Court, and Mr. Bowring home, the latter gentleman, it is believed, will be succeeded by Mr. Gordon and the former by Mr. Dayell.—*Bangalore Herald*, Nov. 4.

WE hear that the Madras Bank contemplate establishing a branch at Madura. There is no truth in the rumour that the Commercial Bank intend opening a branch at this station.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the extension of the Tramway Company (Limited) at present running between Arcoonum and Conjeveram, in the direction of Pondicherry. If this sanction be acted upon, we think it very probable that another Traction Engine Company will slide off into oblivion. We are further informed that the guarantee of three per cent. is to be raised to five.—*Ibid.*

IT is with great pleasure that we remark on the excellence of the performance given by the amateurs of the station on Tuesday night. The audience mustered numerously and thoroughly appreciated the treat provided for them. "Up for the Cattle Show," the opening piece, was delightfully funny. All the characters were well up in their parts, especially Major Twiss (Strollop), Captain Kenny (Gabriel Marlow, the lawyer), Mrs. Folland, the young lady of the piece, and Mrs. Kavanagh (Phœbe). After an interval of a few minutes during which the band of the Lancers played, "Old Honesty" was placed on the boards. This piece did full credit to the management of Private Egleshaw who, as "Old Honesty," was the principal character in it. Mansfield (Sir Peter Besborough) made up a capital young gentleman of the period, and Egleshaw (Old Honesty) was thoroughly well up in his part, and went through it to perfection. We must not forget to mention Mrs. Folland (as Mary) and Mrs. Kavanagh (Old Honesty's wife), both of whom deserved great praise, as well as Abbott (Joseph Bradshaw). The evening's entertainment concluded with 'Whitehait at Greenwich," an old favourite of the public's, and which we need not therefore describe at full length. Major Twiss took his usual part of John Small, and the other parts were well sustained by Egleshaw, Canning, Mrs. Holland, and Mrs. Kavanagh.—*Ibid.*

THE *Madras Athenæum* mentions an admirable little brochure entitled *A Catechism on Act V. of* 1869, *the Indian Articles of War*. It is written by Colonel A. C. McMaster, Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Nagpore Force, and most of the questions now published have been put to the author, who modestly suggests that his work "may be of some use to the junior officers of the Madras army."

THE murder case in which Gunner William Gimson was charged with killing Alexander Rodgers was tried this day by a special jury. The Advocate General and Mr. Mayne conducted the prosecution and Mr. Miller the defence. The prisoner was found guilty on the lesser count of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. The trial lasted for nearly three hours, during a certain interval of which business was suspended owing to the absence of one of the witnesses, Dr. Fennimore, who, on appearing, was ordered to forfeit his recognizance. He pleaded that he had received no summons.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 3.

A TELEGRAM from the hills announces that the Coonor ghaut is closed. Heavy rains have caused a landslip on some part of the road rendering it impassable.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 3.

COLONEL CHRISTIE'S MISSION.—On the 23rd October this officer reported from Ootacamund that on the 21st, assisted by Colonel Hadfield, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Garstin, C.S., he had killed a very large male tiger within two miles of Ootacamund. A few days before, with the aid of Colonel Hadfield, he had secured two good sized tiger cubs. In their beats lately two other large tigers just escaped there. They are numerous on the hills at present, and kill a very large number of cattle estimated by Colonel Hadfield at about one thousand head yearly. Colonel Christie would report further in due course. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been glad to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Christie has been so successful in prosecuting the special duty on which he has been deputed by Government.—*Ibid.*

IT has been resolved that military officers in civil employ on staff salaries will draw allowances during preparatory leave.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Nov. 2.

THE section of the Punjab and Delhi Railway between the Beas river and Jullundur will be opened for the public on the 15th November, and the section between Jullundur and Phillour on the 1st February.—*Ibid.*

RECENTLY, whilst the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Macbean, 92nd Highlanders, was travelling at night between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, she was alarmed by the horses suddenly turning off the road, so suddenly indeed that the gharry was upset. Fortunately no one was injured. The cause of the fright of the horses was the rush of a tiger across the road under their very noses.—*Ibid.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' ACT.

(*Madras Times*, Nov. 3.)

THE Government recently called for the opinion of the Advocate-General on the following points:—

1st.—Whether the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1867, chap. 124, paragraph 10, can be applied to sailors at the port of Madras, so as to insure sailors suffering from venereal disease being prohibited from landing.

2ndly.—The extent to which the rules framed by Government under the Contagious Diseases Act require alteration, so as to meet the objection raised by the magistracy to the notice issued by the Health Officer to women who, without presenting themselves for registration, carry on common prostitution.

Mr. Norton gave the following opinion on the points:—

"On the first point on which my opinion is requested, I think that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867, chap. 124, section 10, do not apply to India. This Act might, if it were thought expedient, be so extended or adapted by the Governor General in Council. It repeals sections 227 and 231 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and provides new enactments in their stead. These sections are in Part III. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which part the Governor General in Council is, by section 288, empowered to extend or adapt to India. It is under this section that certain sections of Part III. have been so extended and adapted in our Act 1 of 1859: and as 30 and 31 vic. chap. 124, are to be read as part of the Merchant Shipping Act, and as Act 30 and 31 vic. chap. 124, is in lieu of a portion of Part III. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Governor General could extend or adapt it.

2. But I think it would be a round about and awkward way of effecting what can be better provided for in the new port rules which are at present being framed with the view of their submission to the local Legislature; and I advise that the necessary provision for preventing sailors landing from ships without a clean bill of health be incorporated with the new port rules.

3. As to the second point, I entirely concur with the Roysapettah Police Magistrate's decision.

4. Registration is not compulsory. No common prostitute can live in Madras unless registered; but the Act contains no provision for absolutely bringing such a woman on the register. She may be prosecuted, fined and imprisoned for non-registry but that is all; she may still refuse, though probably such a course would induce her to register. The Health Officer has no power to enforce the attendance of any common prostitute at his office for the purpose of registration. What is called a "notice" is in fact a "summons." The woman served with it is directed to attend, and it is not the less a summons, nor can it evade the character of a summons by being headed "notice." It was this which, I have no doubt, called forth Sir Adam Bittleston's remarks, which were, however, *obiter dicta*, and not necessary for the decision of the case before him.

5. If a woman, suspected of being amenable to the Contagious Diseases' Act, does not upon *request* attend the Health Office, the next step is to prosecute her before a magistrate, and have her punished under Section 4 of the Act. Once duly registered, a woman can be compelled to attend regularly for examination, under the penalty of fine or imprisonment or both, on conviction of refusal to attend.

6. I think that, when the Health Officer has received information that a woman is a common prostitute, he should serve her with a *notice*, pointing out that he has received such information, and requesting or inviting her to attend his office, pointing out at the same time the penalties to which she renders herself liable if she neglects to attend, and the Health Officer has to prosecute her for non-attendence. I think also that it would be well that the "Rules" should state that such a notice is to be served, and that the form of notice should be set out in the schedule.

7. According to the rules at present in force the police are to take the initiative in discovering common prostitutes. If this course had been adhered to, there would have been no necessity for the Health Officer to issue any notices. But the police, I understand, have hitherto abstained from this duty probably from a fear of letting loose the police force on these unfortunate women, and so submitting them to the chance of additional extortion. Government has called the attention of the police to the propriety of assisting the Health Officer in the last proceedings; and probably the police may now, in conformity with such expression of opinion, take some initiatory steps. A woman who had registered, even voluntarily, on the requisition of the Health Officer, might, on being prosecuted for subsequent non-attendance, plead that her registration was not valid, inasmuch as she had not "complied" with the Government rules, by going in the first instance before the police. I doubt if such a plea would hold good should her registration be found to have been voluntary; but to obviate all chance of such a contingency, I think it would be well if the rules were altered so as to make the action of the police in the first instance not imperative, but permissive. It might be safely left to the police authorities to decide how far they could take initiative action without adding to the probabilities of extortion. Dr. Stanbrough, with whom I have conferred, thinks that it would be better if the action of the police were altogether excluded as an initiatory proceeding; he thinks that the Act would be far more difficult to work if Rule 5 were acted on; and that if the police will give him such assistance is as contemplated in his new Rule 59, sent herewith, he will be able to carry out the provisions of the Act satisfactorily.

8. I subjoin a draft notice and rule which will not require the sanction of the Governor General. Section 26 of the Act empowers the local Government to make rules from time to time consistent with the Act. No mention is made of any sanction of such rules by the Governor General. The only points as to which such sanction is necessary, are the application of the Act to a new locality (section 3), and the assignment of salaries and establishments (section 5). (Signed) J. R. NORTON,
6th September 1869. Advocate General."

The Governor in Council has approved the Advocate General's suggestion on the first point, and has directed the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department to arrange for the incorporation of the requisite provisions in the new port rules, due consideration being given to the case of small vessels not carrying a medical officer, and not being in a position to give a clean bill of health. The Governor in Council also approves the additional rule and draft of notice submitted by the Advocate General, and directs that they be adopted and notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Adverting to the suggestion made in paragraph 7th of the opinion above referred to, the Governor in Council resolves to request the Advocate General to place himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police and the Health Officer, and to modify the present Rule 5, so as, without initiatory police aid, to insure the provisions of the Contagious Diseases' Act being successfully carried out.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF OCTOBER 15.

ABOUT half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour, bringing the English Mail of the 15th ult. The Bengal sailed from Suez on the 24th at 9-45 A.M., and on arriving at the reef on which the Carnatic was wrecked she anchored there, and received despatches for the Company and mails which had been recovered from the wreck on the previous day. H. M. S. Jumna and the B. & B. S. S. Krishna left Suez on the same morning as the Bengal. The Jumna was to sail from Aden a few hours after the departure of the Bengal, and may be expected here to-day. On the 26th the Bengal passed a P. & O. Co.'s steamer and another steamer standing to the north; on the 29th, the Dutch frigate Curaçoa, and a P. & O. Co.'s steamer, also bearing to the north; and on the following day a P. & O. steamer sailing in the same direction. The Bengal arrived at Aden at 4-17 A.M. on the 31st October, and sailed at 11-15 A.M. on the same day. She had fine weather throughout with light winds. She stopped six hours at the wreck of the Carnatic and came slowly all the voyage. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Colonel and Mrs. Pirie, Colonel Welsh, Captain and Mrs. A. F. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Burlton, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Joynt, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Frend, Mrs. Latham, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Holton, Sergeant and Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. Gold, Davidson, H. H. Mendel, W. H. Simpson, J. Powel, C. P. B. Wiltshire, Cooke, H. B. Manks, McCulloch, R. P. Little, Boyle, P. Creagh, and Gunner Graham.

From Gibraltar—Mr. and Mrs. Quintino, Mr. and Mrs. Oliviera, From Marseilles—Sir Richard Temple, Hon. Mr. Justice Smale, Hon. Mr. Lewis Jackson, Hon. Mr. Holloway, Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Anderson, Major Barras, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Pemberton, Captain Salkeld, Captain Olivant, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. and Miss Grome, Mr. and Mrs. Marval, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Jamieson, Messrs. A. Rogers, T. Jackson, G. Hutchinson, E. Fulton, E. Warner, A. H. Unwin, W. T. Blandford, R. S. Brundel. Rose, A. Wingate, Tennant, J. L. Denniston, F. C. Danks, F. R. Dassai, A. D. Grant, D. R. Onslow, Ekker, T. Blay, Bishop, and Burns.

From Suez—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Jenkinson, Messrs. Bax C. Keir, Lawson, Hollings, and Sutherland.

THE KHIRGIZ REBELLION.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg, dated the 25th of September in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says the announcement of the official journal that the Kirghiz rebellion has ended is untrue. According to the latest private news, continues the correspondent, it appears that the high road between Orenburg and Turkestan is still so unsafe that caravans which proceed along it without a military escort are almost sure of being robbed. On the 7th of September an official telegram arrived at Orenburg from Orsk stating that a large caravan had been pillaged close to the important fortress of Ouralsk, and that the attempts to establish a postal communication between Ouralsk and Kasali had been abandoned in consequence of the insecurity of the roads. A Bokharian caravan which arrived at Orsk about this time brought the news that the fortress of Ouralsk had been blockaded by the Kirghiz insurgents, and that they were assisted by troops from Khiva. The publication of the false news in the official newspaper, the correspondent adds, was probably ordered in order to calm the panic which prevails among the merchants at St. Petersburg and Moscow who are interested in the Central Asian trade.

THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR AND THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(*Asiatic*, Oct. 13.)

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Joonaghur has set a good example to his fellow princes of India, in having promised an annual donation of 1,000 rupees for the purpose of defraying the expense of translating the journal of the East India Association into Guzerathi, thus assisting in a great measure to promote one of the main objects of the East India Association, which is, to teach the people of India through their journal what the Government is doing for them, and to help the Government and people of this country to understand better what are the wants and feelings of the people of India. We are delighted to learn that not only the higher but the lower classes in India take a warm interest in the work of the association, which is being evidenced by the numerous small as well as large donations for the establishing of a permanent fund. We may also add that sixteen native gentlemen have offered their services gratuitously for the translation of the journal into Guzerathi, thereby greatly lessening the expense. We are glad to hear that the Council of the East India Association has elected the Nawab of Joonaghur to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

IN the last number of *Notes and Queries* a correspondent calls attention to the following prediction in Spanish:—"Father Baltassar Mas, who in 1630 was preacher in Granada, and passed from thence to Rome on his way to the Indies, related to Father Martin Alberro a revelation made to him:—'I saw a land swallowed by the sea and covered with water, but afterwards I saw that little by little, the sea retreated and left the land visible, and the upper parts of the towers and the turrets of the cities rose and appeared more beautiful than before being swallowed by the sea; and it was told me that it was England.'" This is a very disagreeable vision, especially as it is countenanced by the fact that some of our public buildings and private dwellings are in a most pitiful state of dirt and grimness.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WEALTH.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is commonly reputed to be the richest individual on the American continent; and certainly, if the list of his possessions which is given by a Salt Lake correspondent of a Philadelphia paper be correct, we should say that in this case, at any rate, common repute must be acquitted of exaggeration. At the head of the list stands City Creek Canyon, which is described as "a heavily wooded district, from which the saints obtain their wood exclusively, every third load going to Brigham's pile." It possesses, we are told, fine water power, and yields an income estimated at 28,000 dollars a year. His real estate in Salt Lake City, consisting of a block of buildings called Brigham's Block, a theatre building, a distillery which monopolizes the whole Mormon trade, and various stores and private residences, is valued at 975,000 dollars; and the Union Pacific Railroad owe him for grading down 750,000 dollars. Under these three heads, then, we get an income of about £4,200 per annum, and a separate property estimated at something more than a quarter of a million sterling. This, however, is only a very small portion of the prophet's possessions. The list of which we have above spoken enumerates his landed estates thus:—Cache Valley, described to be "fifty miles long and fifteen miles in width, and the richest and most productive valley in the territory;" Rush Valley, "also a large tract of fertile country;" Low Rock Valley, "for ranch and herd ground, an extensive tract;" and "12,000 acres of land in Cash county for stock raising purposes." What these immense districts may be worth we are not informed, but even they do not exhaust the inventory, which includes further:—Four-fifths of Provo City, sugar plantations in the Sandwich Islands, rich coalbeds, cotton farms, woollen and flour mills, cocoonery for the manufacture of silk, with thirthy acres of mulberry trees, and "the water right to Mill Creek." Over and above this immense mass of legitimate property, Brigham Young holds other property in trust, which cannot certainly be less in amount than the preceding, and probably much exceeds it in value, and which he has at least the credit of treating as if it were his own. This trust property is of two kinds, and consists (1) of the property of "subjects sent upon foreign missions," which, we are told, is "always appropriated by the Lion of the Lord;" and, secondly, of the Church property. This Church property especially must be very large. Independently of much real and personal estate owned by it, the tenth part of the increase of everything belonging to a Mormon is exacted for the Church. And, as the Mormons are supposed to be now about 200,000, we can see that the whole amount of their tithes and offerings must be very considerable. But neither as to the amount nor as to the manner in which this property is managed is the prophet accountable to any individual or body.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FINANCIAL SPECULATION AND PANICS IN AMERICA.

(*The Times.*)

RECKLESS and unscrupulous, and too often ruinous, as joint-stock speculation is in the Old World, no one need fancy that gambling at our Stock Exchange is ever carried on on the same scale as in America, a country in which everything good or bad is apt to attain dimensions in keeping with the "bigness" of the Union. In New York, we are told, there are two factions at the Stock Exchange, one mustering under the banner of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the "Commodore," the other obeying the orders of James Fisk, Jun., the "Admiral." The Commodore is said to be worth from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000. The other, who is perhaps not so wealthy, seeks his strength in a combination with other houses, and lays out with them his plans of operations at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Vanderbilt had occasion to leave New York, and the men in the Fisk interest, profiting by his absence, hit upon a scheme which, for a day at least laid the whole field of the Money Market completely at their discretion. They bought up nearly the whole of the gold in New York. Owing to the exorbitant issue of paper currency, or "greenbacks," in the States at the time of the war, gold, as our readers are aware, rose to a great premium, from which it has only experienced a partial decline after the peace, owing chiefly to the necessities of the merchants, who are compelled to pay the duty on imports in specie. Gold was at its almost normal premium, 136, on the 22d, when it rose, without any apparent cause, to 140½. It advanced to 144 on the 23d, and closed that day at 143¾. Finally, it went up to 162½ a little before noon on the 24th. It sank to 144 only ten minutes later; then there was a short reaction, which again hoisted it up to 160 and 155; but at 20 minutes to 12 it sank to 133, this latter quotation being merely nominal and then the market virtually closed. All this may convey no very distinct meaning to such of our readers as are fortunate enough to have no acquaintance with Stock Exchange mysteries. But their eyes will, perhaps, be opened if we add that on the second day operations in gold were made to the amount of £64,000,000, though only about £400,000 worth of actual gold changed hands, and there were barely £4,000,000 worth in gold in all New York. The transactions in the Gold Room on the third day, the 24th, amounted to £100,000,000. How many fortunes must again and again have been made and marred during the few business hours in those three eventful days—what hot and cold fits of frantic joy and mute despair must alternately have passed upon all those engaged in that terrible game—what the stormy passions must have been to which the whole town and country became a prey, as the t

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(*Globe*, Oct. 15.)

According to information received by the Austria from Alexandria the part of the canal between Suez and the Bitter Lakes was to have been so far completed by the 15th August that the festival of Napoleon might be celebrated by letting in the waters of the Red Sea. The event did not realise the expectations that had been entertained. Indeed, the company were threatened with a great danger, which might have cost them millions, and delayed even the rough completion of the undertaking now aimed at, for some months. The dry works, it is true, were finished on the 14th August, and the water of the Red Sea was let into the canal at Suez. The dam, however, which was to regulate the flow of the water and prevent the current becoming rapid enough to injure the sides of the canal gave way. Fortunately the second dike held, and was sufficient to prevent any serious damage being done. Still a good deal of material has been lost. The Bitter Lakes are of course filling more rapidly than was intended, but there is reason to fear that the strength of the current may wash away the banks, and render a great deal of deepening necessary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Vice-Chancellor James resumed the hearing of the two petitions to wind up this company at one o'clock to-day (Oct. 15.) The court was very crowded.

Mr. Serjeant Sargood, Mr. Dickenson, Q. C., Mr. Kekewich, and Mr. N. Higgins appeared for the two petitioners, Mr. Croope and Mr. Crawford; Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Millar were for the company; Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., Mr. Fry, Q.C., and other counsel represented a large number of policy-holders.

Mr. Glasse addressed the court on the part of the company. He undertook before he concluded to satisfy the court that there were no grounds for winding up the company, and also to justify the remarks which had been made. He would take the legal point first, and show that the company was not unable to "meet its debts," and on the second point that it was not "just nor equitable" that it should be wound up. He would show that, notwithstanding the present proceedings, which were enough to ruin any company, the company was not insolvent, but on the contrary was able to pay its debts, and if permitted to go on would be beneficial to all parties. The learned counsel is expected to occupy several hours in his argument, and will be followed by Mr. Millar.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 15.

A LITTLE INSURRECTION IN AUSTRIA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 15.)

Serious disturbances have broken out in the neighbourhood of Cattaro, in consequence of the opposition of the inhabitants to the new military law, and on the 9th inst. the district was placed in a state of siege by the Austrian authorities. It appears that the inhabitants claim exemption from military service in virtue of certain ancient privileges granted them while they were under the rule of the Venetian Republic. Finding that the troops had arrived in their district for the purpose of obtaining recruits, several thousands of them have assembled in the plain of Grahovo, where they have been joined by a number of warlike Montenegrins from the neighbouring hills on the other side of the frontier, and have hitherto successfully resisted all the attempts of the troops to dislodge them. One of the Austrian detachments had eleven men wounded and three killed in a skirmish with these insergents, and it has been ascertained that an officer, Lieutenant Resek, who was missing, had fallen into their hands and been murdered. Nearly the whole of the garrison of Ragusa has been sent by forced marches to Castelnuovo and Cattaro, where it is to have the assistance of the war schooners Kerka and Mowe. It has been remarked that the Russian Consul in Ragusa, who has now gone to Cettinye, in Montenegro, has been moving about in the district a great deal of late, and the present disturbances are very generally attributed to his machinations.

THE LIVERPOOL POLICE AND THE BETTING MEN.

The Liverpool police made a descent on Wednesday, (Oct. 13), upon a betting-house known as the Alliance Club Room, and with warrants arrested the proprietor, Dan France, and seven other betting men. The *Liverpool Post* says:—"'The Alliance Club' would seem to be constituted on a similar principle to that of its great metropolitan prototype—Tattersall's—membership being by subscription, and election by ballot. Its members may not be so numerous—decidedly not so aristocratic; but its proceedings, perhaps, were conducted on quite as honourable a scale as they are at the 'great club at the corner.' It held its gatherings in a large and commodious room at the rear of the premises, to which access is obtainable from the street, but having an internal communication with the public-house. At the time of the descent of the officers there were some 150 persons assembled, and had a thunderbolt fallen amongst them, the confusion and consternation could scarcely have been greater than that caused by the appearance of the officers. Betting-stands were hurriedly deserted, sporting papers were hastily dropped, tissue telegrams were secreted as best they could be, and a 'rush' was made. But the door was guarded—there was no means of egress—those within were kept within until the warrants were duly served." The prisoners were brought up at the police-court on Oct. 14 and remanded.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The *Illustrated London News* states that the will of the Right Hon. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Baron Kenyon, Bart., M.A., of Gredington, Flintshire, was proved under £30,000. The testator devises his estates in Merionethshire to his eldest surviving son, the Hon. G. T. Kenyon. He leaves the advowson and perpetual right of patronage and presentation to the rectory of Pulverbatch, Salop, to his third surviving son. He leaves the estate of Gredington to his wife for her life, and after her decease to his grandchild, Lloyd, born 1864, the only son of his lordship's eldest son (who died in 1865), and the succesion to the barony and baronetcy. He has left annuities to each of his younger sons and daughters, in addition to other bequests.——The will of Dame Charlotte Whitehead was proved in London under £6,000.——The will of William Henry Forman, Esq., of Pippbrook House, Dorking, Surrey; and of Doncaster, Yorkshire, was sworn under £1,000,000.——He leaves to each of his sisters an annuity of £1,500, and a like annuity to the widow of his brother Thomas, the widow of his brother Edward, and to his brother Richard Forman; and to the latter he leaves a further bequest of £10,000. He has left a legacy to each of his godchildren.——The wills of the undermentioned have been proved:—Robert Higgin, merchant, of Quarry Bank, West Derby, under £140,000 personalty; Robert Keiscall (Lancaster and Sussex), £30,000; Christopher Simpson (Kingston-on-Hull), £20,000; James John Rocke (Somerset), £30,000; Charles Joseph Vining (Bristol), £16,000; and John Tabor Howard, £60,000.

SEA SIGNALS.

An international system of signalling at sea was some time ago agreed on by England and France. Since that time it has been adopted by the North German Confederation, the United States, Brazil, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Spain. These signals are produced by means of eighteen different flags, exclusive of the national flag and signal pennon, and the arrangement is such that 306 signals may be given by various combinations of two or three, 4,896 signals with three and 73,440 with four. The signals composed of two and three flags, as well as the 18,960 first combinations of four flags, are used for several special communications in which the signal book contains the key. Of the remaining four-flag signals, 1,440 combinations are intended to indicate the names of ships of war, and 53,040 are to serve the same purpose for merchantmen. The latter are distinguished from the former by their showing a square upper flag, instead of a three-cornered one. The colour of this upper flag in the North-German navy is yellow and blue. Every State distributes the name signals to its men of war and merchant ships as it chooses, and though vessels of different countries may have identical signals, the national flag above them will always prevent confusion. A book has been already issued by the Chancellor of the North-German Confederation containing a complete list of the mercantile and war navy, with the name-signals of every ship, as the beginning of a general signal-book for the vessels of all nations. In this work the 18 flags are distinguished by letters, and the arrangement is such that when we once know what the flags have been hoisted the name of the ship can be almost immediately discovered.—*North German Correspondent.*

HEART DISEASE AMONG SOLDIERS.

It appears from the records of the Royal Victoria Hospital that during the six years ending March 10, 1869, 22,625 invalid soldiers have been admitted to Netley from abroad, and most of them from India. Of these 1,635 were sent there as unfit for duty from disease of the heart. There is no question but that this prevalence of heart disease is caused by the present fashion of accoutrement. Professor Maclean doubts whether the form of heart disease to which soldiers are liable can ever be really cured. He says:—"I have kept young men under observation for months under the most favorable circumstances as regards diet, dress, and medicine, but on causing them to resume their ordinary dress and accoutrements, or to walk quietly about the hospital corridors, distressing palpitations occurred, making further exertion impossible." It is satisfactory to feel that this kind of indirect murder is not to go on. The Pack Committee are supposed to have solved both the mechanical and physiological problems committed to their consideration. So long as it is thought necessary to make the soldier carry what he is now required to do it would be impossible to dispose of it to more advantage; but as the new system of accoutring the soldier can only be introduced gradually into the service, it will be some time before any marked diminution in the number of cases of heart disease can be expected. In other words, we shall continue until it suits our convenience to wheedle men into a compulsory service, and then shorten or destroy their lives because they have been foolish enough not to calculate the effects of our folly. It is well for us sometimes, when we are inclined to venerate our wisdom and that of our ancestors, to remember how many valuable lives which it was not only our duty but also to our advantage to preserve, we have obstinately destroyed. Is it quite impossible to shorten the deadly effects of all this nonsense? Need we sacrifice one additional British soldier to the memory of our great-grandfathers?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PRAYER BOOK.

That uncompromising Churchman, Archdeacon Denison, has been expressing at the Liverpool Congress his unqualified approval of the entire contents of the Prayer Book, and the position he thus obtains is in striking contrast to that which his disunited opponents, the revisionists, occupy. Certainly the objections raised by them are often so contradictory that, in mathematical language, they may be said to cancel each other. For instance, many people consider the marriage service to be in parts too coarse and indelicate for ears polite, and would be glad to qualify or omit certain expressions which suggest a gross view of matrimony. Dr. Johnson, on the contrary, used to say, "Our marriage service is too refined. It is calculated only for the best kind of marriages; whereas we should have a form for matches of convenience, of which there are many." Again, it is objected by one party that the service is pagan in character and does not sufficiently recognize the position which woman in a Christian community and in the nineteenth century has a right to assume; on the other side, it is held that the service is too religious—in fact, that it converts into a religious ceremony what is essentially a civil matter. To construct a service which will meet all these various views (and others also which we have not mentioned) will tax the ingenuity of Lord Ebury and his friends.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. OLIPHANT'S COLONY.

A letter to the *New York Tribune* gives some account of Mr. Laurence Oliphant's society at Brocton. Connoisseurs of human eccentricity will be disappointed at the results of the inquiry. The society does not practise polygamy, nor regard marriage as an abomination, nor even carry out the principles of communism. It seems to be doubtful whether they even hold that the millennium has begun, or that Brocton forms a centre from which light is to be gradually diffused throughout the world. The association does not choose to divulge the terms upon which its property is held, and thinks very justly that if the public has any right to ask questions it has an equal right to withhold any answers. All, therefore, that is to be seen at Brocton is a society of fifty or sixty persons engaged in various farming pursuits, and apparently living very harmoniously together. They are of all nations, including two Japanese, and their bond of union is a similarity of religious views. They hold, we are informed, a kind of "poetical Swedenborgianism; and it is their object to "make every day a Sunday," and set a lively example to others. Their conception of Sunday does not involve going to church, as they have no place of public worship, and prefer "internal religion" to external. They have, however, a prophet in the Rev. Mr. Harris who had previously been a universalist, a rationalist, and a spiritualist, and had also "a longing to be the head and front of some movement." With this purpose he joined a community at a place called Amenia in 1864, which appears to have subsequently collapsed, and with some of its members he founded the present society. Mr. Harris is an Englishman, and the Broctonians exemplify not so much the tendency of Americans to eccentric religious development as the natural tendency of eccentric persons of all races to take refuge in America. It does not seem, however, that any disciple of Mr. Hepworth Dixon will find much matter at Brocton for highly spiced descriptions. Mr. Oliphant's friends will regret his absence, and all sensible people will be sorry that he should be mixed up with poetical Swedenborgians, spiritualists, and modern prophets; but if a man is to be the dupe of spirits, and to believe in poetical Swedenborgianism, it seems that he may do it with great comfort at Brocton. There is even an inn on the estate where spirituous liquors are sold, though drunkenness is discouraged. We should not care much for the society of Mr. Oliphant's friends, possibly because we have not arrived at due spiritual perfection; but there is nothing unpleasant in being a well-to-do farmer on the banks of Lake Erie, especially if sightseers can be kept away. Nor is it impossible that the sightseers, however annoying to Mr. Oliphant, are, in fact, one inducement to his companions?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ZADKIEL.

(*Globe*, Oct. 15.)

Age appears to be telling upon Commander R. J. Morrison, for his well-known comic periodical, "Zadkiel's Almanac," is this year scarcely as humourous as usual. The fact is scarcely to be wondered at, for it seems that forty years have elapsed since the first number of the almanac was published, and the exhausting nature of all comic writing is notorious. Still, he should have remembered that the vocation of a facetious writer is to exhilarate, and not to depress and there is little that is exhilarating in the statement that next May "the King of Prussia has some serious directions in operation now, and, as Saturn will be this month retrograding over his ascendant, we may hardly hope he will long escape the." Nor is it easy to see anything very enlivening in the announcement that in November, 1870, "the Imperial Prince will have all eyes turned towards him. The very evil position of Mars with the sun at his last birthday threatens a loss to the hopes of France. Too much care seems the fate of this Imperial youth at this time." Perhaps the commander's spirits have been damped by the intelligence that "all persons born on or near the 15th next June (including Zadkiel himself), will have to beware of Saturnine influences," which are likely to bring "losses, colds, vexations by elderly people, and in general a very unfavorable state of health." Perhaps the only passage in which there is a trace of the drollery which used to make Zadkiel's productions so popular is the following piece of somewhat singular advice:—"As Man is going through his ascendant, let him beware of colds and keep his chest dry and warm: also let him avoid some rather serious hurt, or accident to his leg, about the time mentioned." Many of his jokes were all very well when they were first concocted, as, for instance, his statement that on May the 8th the British Museum "opens from ten till seven," and his recommendation to wait till the 1st of April is over before you "woo, marry, visit, invite friends, hire female servants, &c., but these pleasantries have been so often repeated that they have lost their pristine pungency. It is said that there are persons, for the most part servant maids, who consider these sportive sallies as serious statements, and who actually suppose that the commander is speaking in earnest when he utters them. To such persons there must be a strange fascination in such predictions as "Let all those born on or near the 17th December get their houses in order at and after their birthday; for to many it will be said 'Thou shalt surely die.' They may be inclined, if their birthdays fall on that day, to take the matter as seriously to heart as did a certain Susanna Harvey of whom the commander tells us that "an astrologer cast her nativity, and told her the time of her existence would be filled up by the 23rd of January, 1840. As the time approached she was fully convinced she should die, and having called an undertaker, and given him directions for her funeral and paid part of the expenses, she stripped herself of her bonnet and shawl, which she gave to a neighbour, stating she should not want them any longer," and then verified the prediction by expiring. None who reads this story can well avoid regretting that the "astrologer" in question was not, at least, put under the pump, if not sent to prison. It is to be feared that some of Commander Morrison's readers will be likely to feel in somewhat similar regret with regard to himself if he does not make the facetious nature of his publication more apparent than it now is. Once let any number of them get the (of course erroneous) idea into their heads that he is writing in earnest, and they will look upon him as one of those mischievous impostors who batten on the ignorance and the credulity of the uneducated, and whom it is the bounden duty of society to crush.

HORSE ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

(*Globe*, Oct. 15.)

At one time it was expected that the Dartmoor Committee would recommend the substitution of 12 for 9-pounders as the armament of Horse Artillery. They have not done so, and the 9-pounder will probably continue a horse artillery gun until the whole equipment of field artillery is revised. The Dartmoor trials have, however, demonstrated the great importance of taking a powerful gun into the field, and we trust that in any future reorganisation the formation of heavy horse artillery batteries may not be lost sight of. The advantages to be derived from this branch of the service are very great, and the formation and establishment of the corps has received constant care and attention both in this country and on the Continent. Experience proved that the fire of field artillery, when well served in action, was most destructive, and that it only required certainty and celerity of movement to render the arm one of the first importance; hence the origin of horse artillery. The corps appears to have been formed in this country about 1793, and about 1800 there were six troops of batteries of horse artillery in England, one of which formed part of the expedition to Holland. In 1807 a dismounted troop took part in the expedition to Buenos Ayres, and in 1808 two troops were sent to Spain. There were 9 troops of horse artillery exclusive of the rocket troop, at the battle of Waterloo, and we beg to draw attention to the fact that immediately before the battle six of these troops exchanged their light 6-pounder guns for heavy 9-pounders, a change in armament which subsequently was proved to be most judicious. Our readers must not run away with the idea that we advocate the total withdrawal of light guns; on the contrary, we are deeply impressed with the necessity of extra rapid movement. Under many circumstances incidental to a campaign, we are aware that lightly equipped batteries are essential—in cases of co-operation, for instance, with cavalry either in a sudden advance, a retreat, or a pursuit, but we consider the real use of horse artillery to be to move guns with rapidity and certainty to points on the battle field where the fire of artillery is required, and we see no reason why comparatively heavy guns could not be horsed, and equipped for this purpose. At present a field battery once in position is an infinitely more powerful arm than a battery of horse artillery. The former, however, cannot move expeditiously, not on account of the weight of the guns, but because the gunners who work these guns are not mounted, because these unfortunate men have to run after the gun if it goes out of a walk. How often has a battery come into action at Aldershot and elsewhere with detachments perfectly pumped and blown from endeavouring to keep pace with their guns. We advocate mounting these men and we believe that if this were done the present 12-pounder guns could go anywhere and move quite as rapidly as is really necessary in war. No doubt this would entail additional expense, but the service would be much more efficient.

SWEET SEVENTEEN.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A vast amount of poetry has always been thrown around that special time of a woman's life when,

Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,

she is no longer a child, and yet not quite a woman—that transition time between the closed bud and the full-blown flower which we in England express by the term, among others, of Sweet Seventeen. Without meaning to be sentimental, or to envelop things in a golden haze wrought by the imagination only and nowhere to be found in fact, we cannot deny the peculiar charm which belongs to a girl of this age, if she is at all nice, and neither pert nor silly. Besides, it is not only what she is that interests us, but what she will be; for this is the time when the character is settling into its permanent form, so that the great thought of every one connected with her is, how will she turn out? into what kind of woman will the girl develop? and and what kind of liso will she make for herself? Certainly Sweet Seventeen may be a most unlovely creature, and in fact she often is; a creature hard and forward, having lost the innocence and obedience of childhood and having gained nothing yet of the tact and grace of womanhood; a creature whose hopes and thoughts are all centred on the time when she shall be brought out, and have her fling of flirting and fine dresses with the rest. Or she may be only a gaucho and giggling schoolgirl, with a mind as narrow as her life, given up to the small intrigues and scandals of the dormitory and the playground; a girl who scamps her lessons and cheats her masters; whose highest efforts of intellect are shown in the cleverness with which she can break the rules of the establishment without being found out; who thinks talking at forbidden times, peeping through forbidden windows, giving silly nicknames to her companions and the teachers, and telling silly secrets with less truth than ingenuity in them the greatest fun imaginable, and all the greater because of the spice of rebellion and perversity with which it is dashed. Or she may be a mere tomboy regretting her sex and despising its restraints; cultivating schoolboy slang and aping schoolboy habits; ridiculing her sisters, and disliked by her companions, while thinking girlhood a bore and womanhood a mistake in exact proportion to its femininity. Or she may be a budding miss, shy and awkward, with no harm in her and as little good—a mere sketch of a girl, without a line as yet made out on the dominant colour so much as indicated. Sometimes she is awkward in another way, being studious and preoccupied, when she passes for odd and original, and is partly feared, partly disliked, and wholly misunderstood by her own young world; and sometimes she has a cynical contempt for men and beauty and pleasure and dress, when she will make herself ridiculous by her revolt against all the canons of good taste and conventionality. But after her *debut* in tattered garments of severe colours and ungainly cut, she will probably end her days as a frantic fashionable; she salvation of whose soul depends on the faultless propriety of her wardrobe. The eccentricities of Sweet Seventeen not unfrequently revenge themselves by an exactly opposite mature extravagance. But though there are enough and to spare of girls according to all these patterns, the Sweet Seventeen of one's affections is not one of them, yet she is always the same, but has her different presentations, her varying facets, which give her variety of charm and beauty.

The best and loveliest thing about Sweet Seventeen is her sense of duty—for the most part a new sense. She no longer needs to be told what to do; she has not to be kept to her tasks by the fear of authority or the submissive grace of obedience; but of her own free will, because understanding that it is her duty, and that duty is a holier thing than self-will, she conscientiously does what she does not like to do, and cheerfully gives up what she desires without being driven or exhorted. She has generally before her mind some favourite heroine in a girl's novel, who goes through much painful discipline and comes out all the brighter for it in the end; and she makes noble resolves of living as worthily as her model. She comforts her soul, too, with passages from Longfellow and Tennyson and the *Christian Year* and learns long extracts from *Evangeline* and the *Idyls*: poetry having an almost magical influence over her, nearly as powerful as the Sunday sermons she listens to so seriously and tries so patiently to understand. For the first time she wakes to a dim sense of her own individuality, and confesses to herself that she has a life of her own apart from and extraneous to her mere family membership. She is not only the sister or the daughter living with and for her relations, but she has claims upon her by which herself, with a future of her own not to be shared with them, not to be touched by them. And she begins to have vague dreams of this future and its hero—dreams that are as much of fairyland as if they were of the young prince coming over the sea in a golden boat to find the princess in a brass pot floating for him. Quite impersonal, and with a hero only in the clouds, yet nevertheless these dreams are suggested by the special circumstances of her life, by her favourite books or the style of society in which she has been placed. The young prince is either a beautiful and high-souled clergyman—not unlike the young vicar or the new curate, with infinitely more than an apostle in the standing collar and single-breasted coat of the nineteenth century; or he is an artist in a velvet blouse and with flowing hair, living in a world of beauty such as no Philistine can imagine; or he is a gallant sailor, with blue eyes and a loose necktie, looking up to heaven in a gale, and thinking of his mother and sisters at home, and of the one still more beloved, when he certainly ought to be thinking of tarry ropes and coarse sailcloth; or he is a magnificent young officer heading his men at a charge, and looking supremely well got up and handsome. This is the kind of *futur* she dreams of when she dreams at all, which is not often. The reality of her mature life is perhaps a stolid country squire, or a prosaic City merchant without the thinnest thread of romance in his composition; while her own life, which was to be such a lovely poem of graceful usefulness and heroic beauty, sinks into the prosaic routine of housekeeping and society, the sigh after the vanished ideal growing fainter and fainter as the weight of time and fact grows heavier.

Married men are all sacred to Sweet Seventeen when she is a good girl; so are engaged men. For the matter of that, she believes that nothing could induce her to marry either a widower or one who had been already engaged, as nothing could induce her to marry any man under five foot eleven, or with a snub nose or sandy whiskers. Sweet Seventeen has in general the most profound aversion to boys. To be sure she may have her favourites—very few and very seldom; but she mostly thinks them stupid or conceited, and resents impartially either their awkward attentions or their airs of condescension and superiority. An abnormally clever boy—the Poet-Laureate or George Stephenson of his generation—is her detestation, because he is odd and unlike every one else; and the one that she likes best among them is the school hero, who is first in the sports and takes all the prizes, and who goes through life loved by every one, and never famous. For her several brothers she has a range of entirely different feelings. Her younger schoolboy brothers she regards as the torments of her existence, whose unkempt hair, dirty boots, and rude manners are her special crosses, to be borne with patience, tempered by an active endeavour after reform. But the more advanced, and those who are older than herself, are her loves, for whom she has an enthusiastic admiration, and whose future she believes in as something specially brilliant and successful. If only slightly older or younger than herself, she impresses them powerfully with the sentiment of her superiority, and treats them—kindly enough, but as she makes them feel the ineffable supremacy of her sex, and how that she by virtue of her womanhood is a glorified creature beside them—an Ariel to their Caliban. Now, too, she begins to speak to her mother on more equal terms; to criticize her dress, and to make her understand that she considers her old-fashioned and inclined to be dowdy. She ties her bonnet-strings for her, arranges her cap, smartens up her old dress and compels her to buy a new one, and while considering her immeasurably ancient likes her to look nice, and thinks her in her own way beautiful. Sometimes she opposes and quarrels with her, if the mother has less tact than arbitrariness. But this is not her normal state; for one of the characteristics of Sweet Seventeen is her love for her mother, and the need she feels to have of her better counsel and guidance; so that if she comes into opposition with her it is only through extreme pain, and the bitter teaching of tyranny and injustice. This is just the age, indeed, when the mother's influence is everything to a girl, and when a silly, an unjust, or an unprincipled woman is the very ruin of her life. But with a low or evil-natured mother we seldom see a Sweet Seventeen worth the trouble of writing about; which shows at least one thing—the importance of the womanly influence in a state where, and how perhaps so much that we blame in our modern girls lies to the account of their mothers.

Great tact is required with Sweet Seventeen in such society as is allowed her; care to bring her out without obtruding her on the world, or making her forward and consequential, and without attracting too much attention to her. She is so to speak a child in the shadow of the nursery, but she is not yet entitled to the place and consideration of a member of society. And yet it would be cruel to debar her wholly from all that is going on in the house. To be sure there is the governess, as well as mamma, to look after her manners, and to give her rope enough and not too much; but by the time a girl is seventeen a governess has been ceased to be the autocrat *ex officio*, and she obeys her or not according to their respective strengths. Still, the governess or mamma is for the most part at her elbow, and Sweet Seventeen, if well brought up, is left very little to her own guidance, and sees the world only through half-opened doors. Girls, at this age, are often wonderfully sad, and full of a kind of wondering despair at the sin and misery they are learning to know. They take up extreme views in religion, and talk largely on the nothingness of pleasure and the emptiness of the world; and many fair young creatures whom their elders, laden with sorrowful experience, think full of hope and joy, ready to give up all the pleasure of life, and to lay down life itself, for very disgust of that of which they know nothing. They delight in sorrowful lamentations and sentimental regrets put into rhyme, and one of the funniest things in the world is to see a girl dancing with the merriest in the evening, and to hear her talking brokenheartedness in the morning. It is merely an example of the old proverb about the meeting of extremes; vacuity leading to the same results as experience. But however she takes this unknown life, it is always in an unreal and romantic aspect. Some of more robust mind delight in the bolder stories of Greece and Rome, and wish they had played a part in the sensational heroism of those grand old times; while others go to Venice, and make pictures for themselves out of the gliding gondolas and the mysterious Council of Ten, the lovely ladies with grim old fathers and grim brothers acting as insufficient goolers, and the handsome cavaliers serenading them in the moonlight. That is their idea of love. They have no perception of anything warmer. It is all romance, and poetry, and tender glances from afar, and long and patient wooing under difficulties and a little danger, with scarce a word spoken and nothing more expressive than a flower furtively given, or a fleeting pressure of the finger tips. They know nothing else and expect nothing else. Their cherry is without stone, their bird without bone, their orange without rind, as is the old song; and they imagine a love as unreal as all the rest. When thrown into actualities, though—say when left motherless, and the eldest girl of perhaps a large family with a father to comfort and a young brood to see after—Sweet Seventeen is often very beautiful in her degree, and rises grandly to her position. Sometimes the burden of her responsibilities is too much for her tender shoulders, and she is overweighted, and fails. Sometimes too she is tyrannical and selfish in such a position, and uses her power ill; and sometimes she is careless and good-humoured, when they all scramble up together, through confusion, dirt, and disorder, till the close time is over and they scatter themselves abroad. Sometimes she is a martyr, and makes herself and every one else uncomfortable by the perpetual demonstration of her martyrdom, and how she considers herself sacrificed and put upon. Indeed she is not unfrequently a martyr from other causes than heavy duties, being fond of adopting unworkable views which cannot be got to run in the family groove anyhow. If she falls upon this rock she is in her glory; youth being marvellously proud of this kind of voluntary crucifixion, and thinking itself especially ill-used because it must be made conformable, and is prevented from making itself ridiculous. But Sweet Seventeen is intolerant of all moral differences. What she holds to be right is the absolute, the one sole and only just law: and she thinks it tampering with sin to allow that any one else has an equal right with herself to a contrary opinion. But on the whole she is a pleasant, loveable, interesting creature; and one's greatest regret about her is that she is so often in the hands of unsuitable guides, and that her powers and noble impulses get so stunted and shadowed by the commonplace training which is her general lot, and the low aims of life which are the only ones held out to her.

OBERMANN.

(*The Academy.*)

Obermann.—Par De Senancour. Nouvelle édition, revue et corrigée avec une Preface, par George Sand. Charpentier, Paris, 1863.

The most recent edition of *Obermann* lies before me, the date on its title-page being 1863. It is, I believe, the fourth edition which has been published; the book made its first appearance in 1804; three editions, and not large editions, have sufficed for the demand of sixty years. Yet the book has lived, though with but this obscure life, and is not likely to die. Madame George Sand and Monsieur Sainte-Beuve have spoken in prose much and excellently of the book and its author. It may be in the recollection of some who read this that I have spoken of *Obermann* in verse, if not well, at least abundantly. It is to be wished, however, that Obermann should also speak to English readers for himself; and my present design is to take those two or three points where he is most significant and interesting, and to present some of his deliverances on those points in his own words.

It may be convenient, however, that first I should repeat here the short sketch which I have already given elsewhere of the uneventful life of the personage whom we call Obermann. His real name is Senancour. In the book which occupies us,—a volume of letters of which the writer, calling himself Obermann, and writing chiefly from Switzerland, delivers his thoughts about God, nature, and the human soul,—it is Senancour himself who speaks under Obermann's name. Etienne Pivert de Senancour, a Frenchman, and having in his nature much that we are accustomed to consider as by no means French, was born in 1770, was trained for the priesthood, and passed some time in the seminary of St. Sulpice, broke away from his training and country to live some years in Switzerland, where he married, came back to France in middle life, and followed thenceforward the career of a man of letters, but with hardly any fame or success. His marriage was not a happy one. He died an old man in 1846, desiring that on his grave might be placed these words only: "*Eternité, daignes mon asile.*"

Of the letters of Obermann, the writer's profound inwardness, his austere and sad sincerity, and his delicate clairvoyance, are, as I have already remarked, the distinguishing characteristics. His constant inwardness, his unremitting occupation with that question which haunted St. Bernard—*Bernarde ad quid existi?*—distinguish him from Goethe and Wordsworth, whose study of this question is relieved by the thousand distractions of a poetic interest in nature and in man. His severe sincerity distinguishes him from Rousseau, Chateaubriand, or Byron, who in their dealing with this question are so often attitudinising and thinking of the effect of what they say on the public. His exquisite feeling for nature, though always dominated by her moods of sadness, is by his melancholy yet distinguishes him from the men simply absorbed in philosophical or religious concerns, and places him in the rank of men of poetry and imagination. Let me try to show these three main characteristics of Senancour from his own words.

Frenchman, coming immediately after the eighteenth century and the French Revolution, too clear-headed and austere for any such sentimental Catholic reaction as that with which Chateaubriand cheated himself, and yet, from the very profoundness and meditativeness of his nature, religious, Senancour felt to the uttermost the bare and bleak spiritual atmosphere into which he was born. Neither to a German nor to an Englishman, perhaps, would such a sense of absolute religious denudation have then been possible, or such a plainness and even crudity, therefore, in their way of speaking of it. Only to a Frenchman were these possible; but amid wars, bustle, and the glory of the *grande nation* few Frenchmen had meditativeness and seriousness enough for them. Senancour was of a character to feel his spiritual position, to feel it without dream or illusion, and to feel, also, that in the absence of any real inward basis life was weariness and vanity, and for ordinary considerations as confidently urged to induce a man to master himself and to be busy in it quite hollow.

"People keep talking," says he, "of doing with energy that which ought to be done; but, amidst all this parade of firmness, *tell me, then, what it is that ought to be done.* For my part I do not know; and I venture to suspect that a good many others are in the same state of ignorance."

He was born with a passion for order and harmony, and a belief in them; his being so utterly divested of all conventional beliefs, makes this single elementary belief of his the more weighty and impressive.

"May we not say that the tendency to order forms an essential part of our propensities, our *instinct*, just like the tendency to self-preservation, or to the reproduction of the species? Is it nothing, to live with the calm and the security of the just?"

And therefore, he concludes, "inasmuch as man has this feeling of order planted in him, inasmuch as it was in his nature, the right course would have been to try and make every individual man sensible of it and obedient to it." But what has been done? Since the beginning of the world, instead of having recourse to this innate feeling of nature, men of mankind have uniformly sought to control human conduct by means of supernatural hopes, supernatural terrors, thus misleading man's intelligence, and debasing his soul. "*Depuis trente siècles, les résultats sont dignes de la sagesse des moyens.*" What are called *the virtues*, "are laws of nature as necessary to man as the laws of his bodily senses." Instead of teaching men to feel this, instead of developing in them that sentiment of order and that consciousness of the divine which are the native possession of our race, Paganism and Christianity alike have tampered with man's mind and heart, and wrought confusion in them.

"Conquerors, slaves, poets, pagan priests, and nurses, succeeded in disfiguring the traditions of primitive wisdom by dint of mixing races, destroying memorials, explaining allegories and making nonsense of them, abandoning the profound and true meaning in order to discover in them absurd ideas which might inspire wonder and awe, and personifying abstract beings in order to have plenty of objects of worship. The principle of life—that which was intelligence, light, the eternal law—became nothing more than the husband of nature; harmony, fruitfulness, the bond of all living things, became nothing more than the mistress of Adonis; imperishable wisdom came to be distinguished only through her owl; the great ideas of immortality and retribution consisted in the fear of turning a wheel, or of strolling in a green meadow in Elysium. The indivisible divinity was parcelled into a hierarchical multitude torn by miserable passions; the fruit of the genius of primitive mankind, the emblems of the laws of the universe, had degenerated into superstitious usages which the children in great cities turned into ridicule."

What at Athens might have set forth, in words not unlike these, the degradation of the Unknown God, now for the religion of which Paul was a minister:—

"A moral belief was wanted, because pure morality was gone out of men's knowledge; dogmas were wanted, which should be profound and perhaps unfathomable, but not by any means dogmas which should be absurd, because intelligence was spreading more and more. All religions being sunk into degeneracy, there was needed a religion of majesty, and answering to man's effort to elevate his soul by the idea of a God of all things. There were needed religious rites which should be imposing, not too common, objects of desire, mysterious yet simple; rites which seemed to belong to a higher world, and which yet a man's reason should accept as naturally as his heart. There was needed, in short, what only a great genius could institute, and what I can only catch glimpses of.

"But you have fabricated, patched, experimented, altered; renewed I know not what incoherent multitude of trivial ceremonies and dogmas, more fitted to scandalize the weak than to edify them. This dubious mixture you have joined to a morality sometimes false, often exceedingly noble, and almost always austere; the one single point in which you have shown sagacity. You pass some hundreds of years in arranging all this by inspiration; and your slowly built work, industriously repaired, but with a radical fault in plan, is so made as to last hardly the time during which you have been accomplishing it."

There is a passage to be meditated by the new Œcumenical Council! Not that Senancour has a trace of the Voltairian bitterness against Christianity, or against Catholicism which to him represented Christianity:—

"So far am I from having any prejudice against Christianity, that I deplore, I may say, what the majority of its zealous adherents never themselves think of deploring. I could willingly join them in lamenting the loss of Christianity; but there is this difference between us, that they regret it in the form into which it settled, nay, in the form, even, which it wore a century ago; whereas I cannot consider such a Christianity as that was to be much worthy of regret."

He owns that religion has done much; but, "si la religion a fait des grandes choses, *c'est avec des moyens immense.*" Disposing of such means, it ought to have done much more. Remark, he says, that for the educated class religion is one of the weakest of the motive-powers they live by; and then ask yourself whether it is not absurd that there should be only a tenth part of our race educated. That religion should be of use as some restraint to the ignorant and brutal mass of mankind, shows, he thinks, not so much the beneficence of religion as the state of utter confusion and misery into which mankind has, in spite of religion, drifted:—

"I admit that the laws of civil society prove to be not restraint enough for this multitude to which we give no training, about which we never trouble our heads, which we bring into the world and then leave to the chance of ignorant passions and all habits of low debauchery. This only proves that there is mere wretchedness and confusion under the apparent calm of vast states; that the science of politics, in the true sense of the term, is a stranger to our world, where diplomacy and financial administration produce prosperity to be sung in poems, and war victories to figure in gazettes."

This concern for the state and prospects of what are called the masses is perpetually recurring with Senancour; it came to him from his singular humility and plain-dealing, for it was no commonplace with his time and contemporaries, as it is with ours. "There are men," he says, and he was one of them, who cannot be happy except among men who are contented; who feel in their own persons all the enjoyment and suffering they witness, and who cannot be satisfied with themselves except they contribute to the order of the world and to man's welfare." "Arrange one's life how one will," he says in another place, "who can answer for its being any happier, so long as it is and must be *sans accord avec les choses, et parqué au milieu des peuples souffrans*"? This feeling returns again and again:—

"Inequality is in the nature of things; but you have increased it out of all measure, when you ought, on the contrary, to have studied to reduce it. The prodigies of your industry must surely be a baneful work of superfluity, if you have neither time nor faculties for doing a few such things as are indispensable. The mass of mankind is brutal, foolish, given over to its passions; *all your ills come from this cause.* Either do not bring men into existence, or, if you do, give them an existence which is human."

But as deep as his sense that the time was out of joint, was the feeling of this Hamlet that he had no power to set it right. *Vos douleurs ont flétri mon âme*, he says:—

"Your miseries have worn out my soul; they are intolerable, because they are objectless. Your pleasures are illusory, fugitive; a day suffices for knowing them and abandoning them. I enquired of myself for happiness, but with my eyes open; I saw that it was not made for the man who was isolated: I proposed to myself to be useful, and I perceived that, in this miserable night, I have made an ominous step towards the age of decline; I have swallowed up ten years of life at once. Happy the simple, whose heart is always young! There, in one of the books, which were at once the inspiration and the enervation of Senancour's life, we leave him. It is possible that an age, breaking with the past, and inclined to tell it the most naked truths, may take more pleasure than its predecessors in Obermann's bleak frankness, and may even give him a kind of celebrity. Nevertheless, when he is set in conflict with certainty that his very celebrity, if he gets it, will have, like his life, something maimed, incomplete, and unsuccessful about it; and that his intimate friends will still be but a few, as they have hitherto been. These few will never fail him.

Matthew Arnold.

Messrs. Lyman and Burnham, of the Harvard crew, who after the race passed a few weeks